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# THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

## — A PROGRESS REPORT —

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH  
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS

OCTOBER, 1969



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## THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

### A Progress Report



Regional Development Branch  
Department of Treasury and Economics

October, 1969

THE NORTHERN CANADIAN FEDERAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

A FEDERAL REPORT



Regional Development Branch  
Department of Industry and Commerce

Ottawa, 1978



## FOREWORD

In recognition that economic growth and social development does not occur evenly throughout the Province, the Government of Ontario has initiated a program of regional development. This program has three overriding objectives:

- to encourage each region of the Province to achieve its socio-economic potential, in harmony with overall provincial interests and development.
- to encourage careful use of the natural environment.
- to improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of provincial services affecting regional development.

By its very nature, such a program affects, and is affected by, the activities of all the provincial departments which influence economic and social development. In addition, a successful regional development program depends to a large extent on effective communication with the population at large.

For this reason the program is guided by a Committee of Cabinet and an Advisory Committee of senior officials from those departments most directly involved in regional activities. The program is also assisted, in an advisory capacity, by the Regional Development Councils, which are broadly representative of the population in each of the ten regions, and by Regional Advisory Boards, which are made up of civil servants from field offices located in the regions.

The Regional Development Branch of the Department of Treasury and Economics has been given the task of drawing up the strategy of regional development for the Province as a whole. The Branch



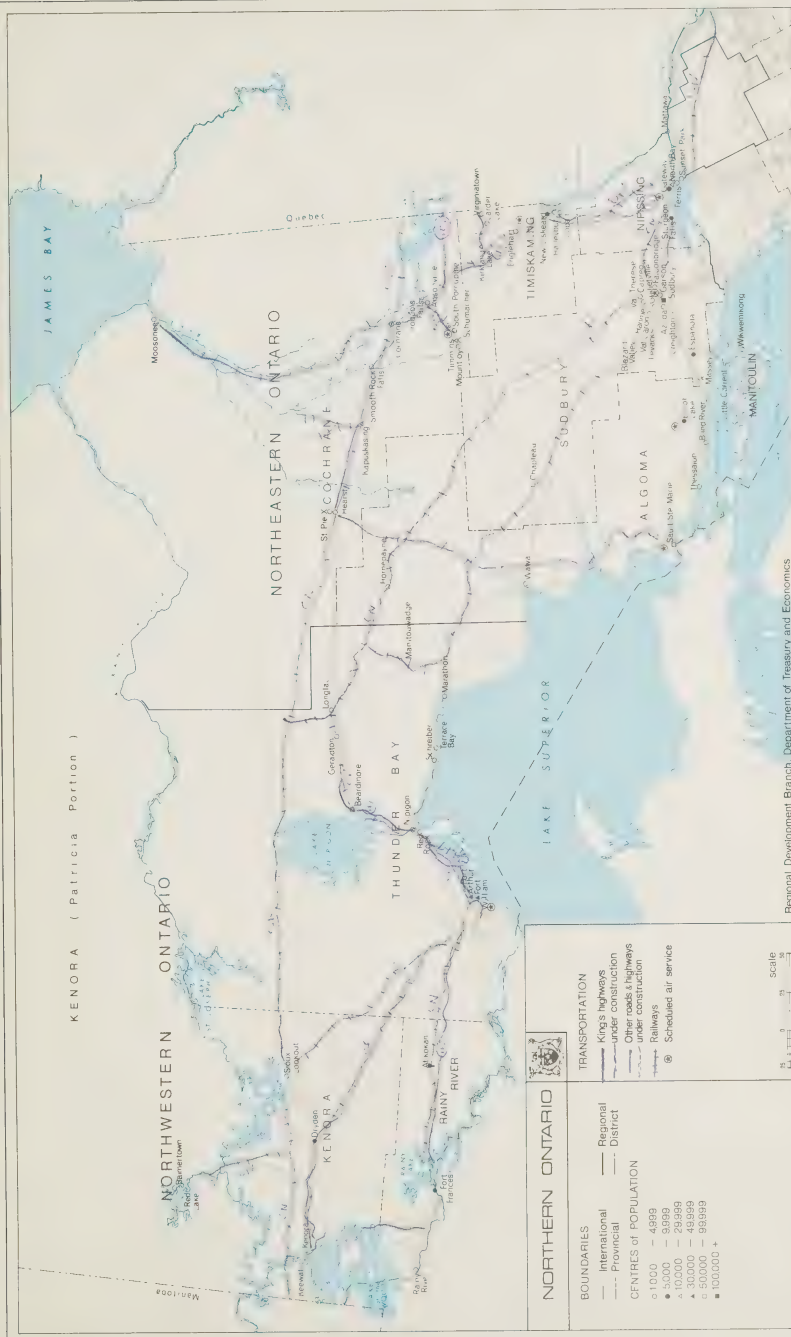
naturally draws heavily on the expert knowledge in the various provincial government departments and on the research capacity of the provincial universities. The Branch also receives advice from, and encourages consultation with, the Regional Development Councils on a continuing basis. For example, each of the Councils was asked to prepare a five-year program for its own region, setting out the major problems and recommending solutions.

The first step of the Regional Development Program in Northwestern Ontario is the preparation of a detailed analysis of the economy of the Region. While the analysis is not yet complete, we are presenting here an overview of our findings to date. An attempt has been made to isolate some of the more important problems and constraints presently facing the Region, together with a general consideration of some alternatives for the future development of Northwestern Ontario.

Some important problems of regional development which are not discussed or only lightly touched upon in this report are undergoing more thorough research in the Regional Development Branch. These areas of investigation include transportation, housing, resource potential, the availability of services, and co-ordination of government programmes. These, and other aspects of regional development discussed briefly in this progress report, will be accorded fuller treatment in the final report of the Northwestern Ontario Study.

This progress report is part of an overall socio-economic study of Northwestern Ontario financed on a fifty-fifty basis with the Government of Canada under the Federal-Provincial Rural Development Agreement, as ARDA Project Number 25074. The co-operation of ARDA in all aspects of the Study is gratefully acknowledged.





## NORTHERN ONTARIO

## BOUNDARIES

- International
- Provincial
- District

## CENTRES OF POPULATION

- 1000 — 4999
- 5000 — 9999
- ▲ 10000 — 29999
- ▲ 30000 — 49999
- 50000 — 99999
- 100000 +

## TRANSPORTATION

- Kings highways
- under construction
- Other roads & highways under construction
- Railways
- ⊙ Scheduled air service

Scale  
0 10 20 Miles





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## THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

### Introduction

Over the past year, the aims of regional development in Northwestern Ontario have been advanced by two significant achievements. One was the Northwestern Ontario Development Council's Five-Year Development Program: Final Report, which was submitted to the Department of Treasury and Economics earlier this year. This document provides the Provincial Government with valuable assistance in designing programmes suited to the specific needs and wishes of this Region. The second achievement is the completion of eighteen months of basic research into Northwestern Ontario's social and economic characteristics, in preparation for designing long-range development plans for the Region. This work was carried out by the Regional Development Branch of the Department of Treasury and Economics, in conjunction with federal and provincial ARDA (Agricultural and Rural Development Agreement).

The following is a summary of progress to date, along with some suggested alternatives for the solution of Northwestern Ontario's most pressing problems. It is hoped that this report will spark reaction from the people of the Region, so that in coming months, as the Regional Development Branch works out the details of the development plan, there will be the necessary involvement of the public in the planning process.

### Objectives and Methods

The overriding goal of the Northwestern Ontario Study is to gain



enough insight into the social and economic characteristics of the region to prepare the most effective development plans. In the course of this study answers have been sought to such important questions as:

1) What areas of the region are losing or gaining population?

What are the characteristics of the people (age, sex, education) who are migrating out of the Region? And what are the characteristics of those who remain?

2) Where are incomes highest and lowest within the Region?

How do incomes compare generally with the rest of the province?

3) What is the structure of the labour force? What proportion

of the population is participating in the labour force? Is there excess capacity in the labour force?

4) Where are Northwestern Ontario's major markets? Is there a

favourable balance between regional exports and imports? What industries lie at the heart of the regional economy? How do these industries fare in the competitive world market, and what is their potential in the future?

5) What is the actual and potential use of the land? What natural

resources, presently unused, are potentially exploitable for the benefit of Northwestern Ontario and the Province as a whole?

6) To what extent are capital and labour available to new industry,

or to existing industries which could expand?

7) What is the capacity of Northwestern Ontario's social and

economic infrastructure to stimulate growth? By "infrastructure" is meant schools, health services, water, power and sewer facilities, transportation systems, recreational and cultural facilities, financial institutions, and so on.



8) What are the goals of regional development in Northwestern Ontario, as seen by both the public and the Government?

9) Are there problems unique to the Region which require unique solutions?

10) What kinds of government programmes are presently on-going in Northwestern Ontario, and how could these be more efficiently implemented for maximum benefit to the Region?

11) What places in the Region demonstrate the greatest potential for influencing the growth of the surrounding areas?

Research of this nature required detailed analyses of a wide variety of published and unpublished data, as well as extensive field work when data were unavailable. In 1968, the Regional Development Branch undertook a detailed industry survey to collect data for the analysis of the economic base. At the same time, Professor I.G. Davies of Lakehead University, in conjunction with the Regional Development Branch, conducted a survey of all Northwestern Ontario communities specifically to analyse the service infrastructure. Finally, the Northwestern Ontario Development Council and its consultant held a series of meetings in the fall of 1968 to elicit a direct public expression of the goals and problems of regional development.

The results of these surveys and the analysis of data have been, or will be, used to provide answers to some of the above questions. As the research is now in a quite advanced stage, a final report is expected to be completed by the end of this year.





## II

## THE POPULATION OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

General Characteristics

Northwestern Ontario is a vast region, extending over 202,777 square miles (slightly smaller than France), or 58.9 per cent of the total area of the province. However, with a population in 1966 of only 223,484, the region is the most sparsely settled of the ten economic regions of Ontario. Furthermore, it is one of the most slowly growing regions of the Province.

TABLE 2.1

POPULATION OF THE ECONOMIC REGIONS OF ONTARIO, 1966, AND  
RATES OF CHANGE, 1961-1966

<u>Economic Region</u>	<u>Population 1966</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percent Change, 1961- 1966</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Central Ontario	2,501,958	1	19.9	1
Eastern Ontario	850,923	2	8.7	4
Niagara	840,181	3	10.2	3
Northeastern Ontario	516,228	4	2.1	10
Lake St. Clair	485,564	5	8.0	6
Lake Erie	437,911	6	8.1	5
Midwestern Ontario	425,775	7	14.2	2
Lake Ontario	350,903	8	4.7	7
Georgian Bay	327,943	9	2.9	9
Northwestern Ontario	223,484	10	3.2	8
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	6,960,870	--	11.6	--

Most of the people in Northwestern Ontario live in the southern part of the region. The Patricia Portion of the District of Kenora, with an area of almost 140,000 square miles, supports a population of only 14,230 (1966); in contrast, over 110,000 people live in the vicinity of the Lakehead. The distribution of population in Northwestern Ontario



is, therefore, very uneven, as is the rate of population change within the region. In addition, the population of Northwestern Ontario is distributed over a very extensive land area, creating a regional population density (excluding Patricia Portion) of only 3.3 persons per square mile, considerably lower than the provincial density of 20.2 persons per square mile.

TABLE 2.2

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICTS OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO,  
1951, 1961, 1966 AND RATES OF CHANGE, 1951-1966

<u>District</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1951-1961</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1961-1966</u>
Kenora					
No.	39,212	51,474	53,995	37.7%	4.9%
%	23.5	19.2	24.2		
Rainy River					
No.	22,132	26,531	25,816	16.6	-2.7
%	13.3	13.0	11.6		
Thunder Bay					
No.	105,367	138,518	143,673	36.4	3.7
%	63.2	67.8	64.2		
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO					
No.	166,711	216,523	223,484	34.1	3.2
%	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Table 2.2 reveals that the District of Kenora is growing at a faster rate than the other two districts of the region, and that the District of Rainy River, the smallest of the three, is assuming a progressively smaller proportion of the regional population. Of the total population of Northwestern Ontario in 1966, the District of Kenora accounted for 24.2 per cent, Rainy River 11.6 per cent, and Thunder Bay (including the Lakehead cities) 64.2 per cent. This represented a shift in the distribution of the population within the Region since 1961, to



a distribution more similar to that existing in 1951.

Table 2.2 also demonstrates that while population increase was substantial in the decade 1951-1961, the rate of increase has fallen dramatically over the period 1961-1966; indeed, the District of Rainy River has suffered a net loss of people. The province as a whole has also undergone an abrupt reduction in the rate of population increase, but in Northwestern Ontario the change could have serious effects because the demographic base is comparatively small.

#### Natural Increase, Net Migration, and Future Trends

There are three components to population change: births, deaths, and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. Net migration is calculated as the difference between expected population on the basis of natural increase, and the actual population. Positive net migration has occurred when the actual population is greater than expected from natural increase alone; negative net migration occurs when the actual population is less than expected. When the rate of negative net migration exceeds the rate of population increase, absolute decline results. In Northwestern Ontario, these data are as follows:

TABLE 2.3

NATURAL POPULATION INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION, BY DISTRICT, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951-61, 1961-66

Area	1951-61		1961-66	
	Natural	Net	Natural	Net
	Increase	Migration	Increase	Migration
	%	%	%	%
District of Kenora	27.5	3.8	11.1	-6.2
District of Rainy River	26.1	-6.3	7.8	-10.5
District of Thunder Bay	22.7	8.8	7.4	-3.6
Northwestern Ontario	24.3	5.6	8.3	-5.1
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	20.7	14.9	7.8	3.8

Source: D.B.S. Census of Canada, 1966





Table 2.3 indicates two important trends: (1) Although Northwestern Ontario has tended to have a higher rate of natural increase than the rest of the Province, the gap has narrowed recently, so that the region is now very close to the provincial average. (2) The rate of regional net migration, which was positive during the 1951-61 period, is now negative. In absolute figures, 11,039 more people left the Region than came into it between 1961 and 1966, or over 2,000 per year. In general, the people who are attracted from Northwestern Ontario are the younger age groups and those whose education and skills are in greater demand elsewhere.

Estimates of future population rest upon a number of assumptions concerning fertility rates, mortality rates, immigration and emigration, economic conditions within the country and abroad, and the persistence of past trends. Preliminary population projections<sup>1</sup> indicate that, if current trends continue, Northwestern Ontario's share of the total provincial population will decline from its present 3.2 per cent to less than 2.5 per cent by 1991. Under these conditions, it is probable that the District of Rainy River will continue to decline absolutely in population, and it is possible that, should fertility rates continue to fall and outmigration persist, the populations of the Districts of Kenora and Thunder Bay will stabilize or decline.

#### Sex Structure of the Population

Males comprise about 52 per cent of Northwestern Ontario's

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1. Department of Treasury and Economics, Economic Analysis Branch, Preliminary Population Projections for Ontario, 1971-1991 (December, 1968).



population, compared with just under 50 per cent for the Province. Male dominance, which has decreased since 1951, when the male population accounted for over 54 per cent of the total, is explained by the resource-based nature of the economy which employs many more men than women.

#### Age Composition of the Population

More than 43 per cent of the regional population is under 19 years of age, three per cent more than the provincial figure for these age groups. However, the Province has a greater share of its population in the working and retired age groups. This distribution tends to indicate that it is the younger elements of the population about to enter, or recently entered, the labour market who are migrating from Northwestern Ontario to attractive economic opportunities in the faster-growing regions of Canada.

The age structure has important implications for the provision of social infrastructure necessary to support dependent age groups. In Northwestern Ontario, the burden of the costs of education and other public services falls more heavily, compared with the Province as a whole, on a smaller labour force. Further, in view of the out-migration of many young people, there is comparatively less return on such costs; Northwestern Ontario can be regarded as an exporter of social capital.

#### Urban-Rural Distribution

In 1966, 71.5 per cent of Northwestern Ontario's population was living in urban places (1,000 or greater). In the Province, this figure was 80.4 per cent. The District of Kenora, owing to the large number of small remote settlements and to the development of agriculture in the Dryden area, is the most rural of the three districts (50.2 per cent)



while the District of Thunder Bay is the most highly urbanized (80.7 per cent).

As in other regions of the Province and elsewhere in Canada, Northwestern Ontario is becoming increasingly urbanized. In agricultural areas, marginal farms are being abandoned and commercial farms are being consolidated into larger, more economically viable units--resulting in greater agricultural productivity but a lower rural farm population. Moreover, isolated, non-farm settlements are losing population because of the severe limitations on the range of economic activity.

Two observations on the Region's urban population are significant:

(1) The proportion of the urban population living in centres of over 5,000 amounts to 87 per cent. This means that there is a low population residual which can be drawn from smaller settlements into the larger centres; future growth of these centres, depends, therefore, largely upon immigration from outside of the Region. As has been noted, however, net in-migration to Northwestern Ontario is no longer occurring.

(2) The rate of urbanization has slowed considerably in recent years. Whereas the urban population increased from 63.0 per cent in 1951 to 70.7 per cent in 1961, the figure was only 71.5 per cent in 1966. This would suggest that Northwestern Ontario's larger urban places have undergone a decreased potential for attracting people, although it must be emphasized that it is the urban places of the region which are growing most rapidly.



### Communities in Northwestern Ontario

Over 66 per cent of the region's population is concentrated into seven centres of over 3,000: Fort William-Port Arthur, Fort Frances, Atikokan, Dryden, Kenora, Geraldton and Manitouwadge. The greater Fort William-Port Arthur area, with over 110,000 people, accounts for almost half of the total population of the region. The next largest places are Kenora, with over 11,000 and Fort Frances, at just over 9,000 people.

Changes in the population of urban centres were similar for both the 1956-66 period and the 1961-66 period. Small centres with populations less than 500 persons experienced declines in all districts; this trend is noticeable in such declining agricultural areas as Rainy River and in older mining settlements in the Thunder Bay District.

Manitouwadge showed the greatest percentage increase in its population over the 1956-66 period; this was due to the town's small base in 1956, when development of the orebodies had just begun. Longlac and Ignace were other small centres which experienced an increase in population, but the general trend has been for small communities to stabilize or decline in population.

Table 2.4 summarizes the changes in rank of rate of change among urban centres for the 1956-61 and 1961-66 periods.













TABLE 2.4

CENTRES IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO WITH POPULATIONS  
EXCEEDING 1,000 PERSONS IN 1966

<u>Name of Centre</u>	<u>Rank Size 1966</u>	<u>Rank % Change 1956-61</u>	<u>Rank % Change 1961-66</u>
Thunder Bay	1	6	8
Kenora	2	13	9
Fort Frances	3	15	12
Dryden	4	3	2
Atikokan	5	7	19
Red Lake-Balmertown	6	5	6
Geraldton	7	16	5
Manitouwadge	8	1	1
Nipigon	9	8	10
Sioux Lookout	10	17	4
Marathon	11	14	11
Schreiber	12	12	15
Keewatin	13	9	17
Red Rock	14	10	7
Terrace Bay	15	4	16
Rainy River	16	19	13
Longlac	17	2	3
Emo	18	18	14
Beardmore	19	11	18

Source: Regional Development Branch, Department of Treasury and Economics, Special Tabulation, 1969.

Sioux Lookout has considerably improved its position in the more recent period, rising from seventeenth to fourth fastest growing place. Kenora, Fort Frances and Dryden have also improved their growth positions in the rank hierarchy. Atikokan has, however, lost considerable ground. Whereas it ranked seventh out of 19 urban communities in the rate of growth in the 1956-61 period, it slipped to last place in 1961-66, having had a net loss of people. Terrace Bay also showed a stagnation in growth. Thunder Bay, the largest urban concentration, slipped from sixth to eighth place.



Closer analysis of the population by age-group by centre (see Appendix, Tables 2b, 2c, 2d), indicates that only Dryden was able to increase its population in all age groups for the periods 1966/51 and 1966/61. Generally growth was slower, declined, or declined faster during the latter period of 1966/61. Small centres with populations under 1,000 persons showed percentage declines in all age groups, while most centres with populations 2,400 or more showed increases in most age groups. Nearly all centres regardless of size showed percentage declines in the 0-4, and 25-44 age groups during the 1966/61 period.

These generalizations can be seen as factors re-inforcing many of the trends already identified in the broader regional analysis. The decline in the 0-4 age group is the result of the birthrate falling since 1961, and the migration of the 25-44 age group with their families in search of better economic opportunities. There are two kinds of migration in the Region. There is the movement already identified in the earlier analysis from the region to external areas. In addition there is the movement of the population within the region from the smaller to the larger centres, which was more generally identified in the urban-rural population change, but also in the stronger growth position of the larger cities and the demise of the small centres depicted in Maps 2 and 3.

This analysis of the geographic distribution of population indicates that Northwestern Ontario has already progressed considerably in the rationalization of the number of its urban units. Those major centres into which the Northwest's population is being concentrated are showing, with some exceptions,<sup>1</sup> a capacity to sustain their population,

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1. Atikokan and Terrace Bay





if not produce the fastest growth in the region. Some areas of Northwestern Ontario lack a dominant urban focus. The eastern part of the District of Thunder Bay is one such area, which is characterized by a dispersed system of small-to-medium sized towns.

### Conclusions

This analysis of Northwestern Ontario's population has been formulated to identify current and future points of demographic stress in the regional structure, and to provide the population parameters within which Northwestern development must proceed. It would seem this has provided some clear points of stress which the final development must approach if they are not to hinder Northwestern Ontario's progress.

These are:

a) Current levels of migration will lead to a declining population by 1991 with associated economic problems.

b) Current levels of migration were being supplied from high natural increases, which are no longer present in the region. Should the current migration levels continue then the projected absolute population decline could come earlier than expected.

c) The absolute size of the Northwest's population will in no manner approach the level suggested in the Northwestern Ontario Regional Development Council Five Year Development Report if present trends continue, nor will its growth approach 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

d) The Northwest has already proceeded some distance along a natural evolutionary growth point development. Further growth



point economies are unlikely to come from natural increase (falling birthrate) or urban rationalization (small residual) but could develop from migration (currently negative).

e) The Lakehead, Kenora, Fort Frances, Dryden, Geraldton, Sioux Lookout and Marathon must be considered the centres, as measured by their rank and changing relative rates of growth, with most demographic potential as growth points.



III

THE ECONOMY OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

The purpose of this section is to give some general insights into the regional economy of Northwestern Ontario in order that a clearer understanding may enable planners to prepare comprehensive development plans. The structure of the economy will be discussed under the following topics: labour force, regional income distribution, the basic/non-basic ratios and finally a discussion of the major industries - forestry, mining, tourism and manufacturing. The identification of problem areas that could affect the future performance of these industries will be emphasized.

Labour Force

Structure

In examining the industry divisions dominating the labour force distribution, it is notable that only two divisions (Forestry and Paper and Allied) are directly related to the primary exploitation of resources. Table 3.1 identifies the distribution of the labour force by industrial groups in 1961: Forestry (8.3 per cent), Paper and Allied (10.17 per cent), Transport and Storage (13.12 per cent), Retail Trade (10.37 per cent), and Personal Services (9.07 per cent). A high degree of regional specialization is evident particularly in resource-based and transportation industries in contrast to these industries' provincial significance.



TABLE 3.1

LABOUR FORCE STRUCTURE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP,  
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF  
ONTARIO, 1961

INDUSTRY Division and Group	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO		PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	
	Number (1)	Per Cent of Total (2)	Number (3)	Per Cent of Total (4)
Agriculture	1,837	2.40	168,775	7.05
Forestry	6,341	8.29	17,935	0.75
Fishing and Trapping	911	1.19	2,185	0.09
Mines, Oil Wells and Quarries	4,267	5.58	42,660	1.78
Manufacturing, total	12,765	16.69	643,284	26.88
Food and Beverages		1.91		3.53
Textiles and clothing		0.18		2.27
Wood and furniture		1.01		1.50
Paper and allied		10.17		1.58
Printing and publishing		0.65		1.78
Primary metals		0.03		2.09
Metal fabricating		0.43		3.95
Other manufacturing		2.80		10.12
Construction	5,115	6.69	153,866	6.43
Communications, total	12,403	16.21	195,223	8.16
Transportation and storage		13.12		5.01
Communications		1.61		1.93
Electricity and water		1.48		1.32
Trade, total	10,401	13.60	370,540	15.48
Wholesale trade		3.23		4.29
Retail trade		10.37		11.20
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,400	1.83	98,454	4.11
Community, Business, and Personal Services, total	15,789	20.64	467,127	19.52
Education		3.56		3.71
Health and welfare		5.42		4.77
Personal services		9.07		6.88
Hotels, restaurants, taverns		6.21		3.17
Other services		2.59		4.18
Public Administration and Defence	3,291	4.30	181,263	7.57
Industry not Stated	1,976	2.58	51,703	2.16
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	76,496	100.00	2,393,015	100.00

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961





### Participation Rates

The participation rate measures the proportion of the working age population that is available for work. This measure is related to a number of factors, primarily the availability of economic opportunities. The Northwestern Ontario participation rate was 54 per cent in 1961, which was below the provincial rate of 56 per cent. The difference is a measure of the labour force surplus in the region. The excess lies primarily in the unskilled and female labour force because of comparatively few employment opportunities for these two groups in the resource-based economy of Northwestern Ontario.

### Income

Incomes for Northwestern Ontario are generally below those of the Province as a whole, and the districts in order of prosperity are Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River. The exception is manufacturing employees who earn more than their southern counterparts.

TABLE 3.2

INCOME MEASURES<sup>1</sup>, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO, 1966

Measure	Kenora	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Region	Province
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average Personal	4,141	3,918	4,632	4,446	4,686
Average Income per					
Taxpayer	4,992	4,826	5,328	5,142	5,398
Per Capita	1,836	1,845	1,980	1,930	2,117
Per Household	7,598	7,269	7,865	7,732	7,970
Per Worker in Mfg.	6,164		5,815	5,923	5,455
Labour Income per					
Capita of Labour					
Income Recipients	4,378	4,092	4,875	4,680	4,664

1. Average Personal Income is derived by dividing total income (taxable



The fact that per capita income for the region is lower than in the Province is partly a reflection of the lower participation rate in the labour force. In addition, the numbers dependent upon the working population are proportionately greater in Northwestern Ontario than in the Province and thus per capita income is lower.

In an analysis of the income data of cities the following interim conclusions were reached. Prosperity appears to be greatest in those single enterprise towns between 2,000 and 5,000 population which has technologically advanced, capital intensive, resource-based industries. Examples of such communities are Red Rock, Atikokan, Marathon, Manitouwadge, and Longlac.

Lower incomes predominate in small communities and settlements in the slow-growth agricultural areas in the western Rainy River district and Dryden areas, and in remote, isolated settlements whose economic base is seasonal at best. Indians are the predominant inhabitants in the latter communities, which have average incomes under \$1,000 a year. Unfortunately even if a capital intensive, resource-based industry located in one of these declining communities it would not greatly benefit these people whose skills are too few to enter the labour market.

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plus non-taxable) by the total number of income tax returns. The Average Income per Taxpayer is total income of taxpayers divided by the number of taxable returns. (Source: Dept. of National Revenue, Taxation Statistics). Per Capita Income is total estimated income divided by total population: Per Household Income is total estimated income divided by the number of households, which is not to be equated with families. (Source: Sales Management). The Income per Worker in Manufacturing is calculated by multiplying average weekly wages in manufacturing by 52. (Source: Special Tabulation). Average Labour Income is wages and salaries earned by people who are not self-employed. (Source: Dept. of Treasury and Economics, Economic Analysis Branch).



### The Economic Base

The regional economic base is defined as all activities which export goods and services to points outside of the region, or that market goods and services to consumers from outside of the region. All such activities are considered "basic" because they bring money into the region. In contrast are those activities whose goods and services are consumed within the region, and consequently do not bring outside money into the region. They are supported by basic activities, but are themselves referred to as "non-basic".

Calculations of basic/non-basic ratios were made from the questionnaire data obtained in the summer of 1968. The data were aggregated for all industries in the community and each industry division over the region. The "basic sector" was separated into four market areas: Ontario (except for Northwestern Ontario), Canada minus Ontario, the United States, and the rest of the world. The "non-basic sector" was separated according to community, area within the 50-mile radius of the community (excluding the community), and the remainder of Northwestern Ontario. For each of these components, the distribution of the typical sales dollar was taken from the questionnaire and applied to employment.

### Preliminary Findings

Communities having a basic employment of over 50 per cent of the total are termed "predominantly basic" communities; the others are "predominantly non-basic". The results of the previous calculations are summarized in the tables below.<sup>1</sup> The accompanying map illustrates the

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1. Ratios were calculated for twenty-three communities as settlements under 500 were excluded from the survey.



TABLE 3.3  
BASIC/NON-BASIC RATIOS, COMMUNITIES, 1968

PREDOMINATELY  
BASIC COMMUNITIES

	<u>Basic</u>	<u>Non-Basic</u>
1. Jellicoe	86.2%	13.8%
2. Marathon	68.0	32.0
3. Red Rock	67.0	33.0
4. Vermilion	66.0	34.0
5. Manitouwadge	65.0	35.0
6. Nakina	62.0	38.0
7. Terrace Bay	58.3	41.7

PREDOMINATELY  
NON BASIC COMMUNITIES

1. Kenora	49.6%	50.4%
2. Dryden	47.9	52.1
3. Atikokan	43.2	56.8
4. Rainy River	40.8	59.2
5. Fort Frances	38.8	61.8
6. Keewatin	35.3	64.7
7. Nipigon	29.9	70.1
8. Red Lake	27.0	73.0
9. Fort William	24.8	75.2
10. Longlac	23.7	76.3
11. Beardmore	23.4	76.6
12. Emo	22.3	77.7
13. Schreiber	22.0	78.0
14. Geraldton	21.5	78.5
15. Sioux Lookout	20.5	79.5
16. Port Arthur	18.5	81.5

Source: Field Surveys, Regional Development Branch, 1968









market structure. Circles are proportional to the relative size of the basic and non-basic sectors, but not to the absolute employment within each community.

Basic Sector. Of the 23 communities surveyed, seven were predominantly basic: Jellicoe, Marathon, Red Rock, Vermilion, Manitouwadge, Nakina, Terrace Bay. Within the basic sector of all communities the degree of economic interaction with the United States can be observed (see Tables 3.3 and 3.4). Communities in the Districts of Kenora and Rainy River have a greater degree of interaction with the United States than do most communities in Thunder Bay District. This is largely explained by the dominance of the pulp and paper industries. In the eastern part of the region economic ties with the rest of Ontario are comparatively well-developed.

Non-Basic Sector. The largest markets for non-basic goods and services are found within the specific communities themselves, followed by the 50-mile radial area, and finally the remainder of Northwestern Ontario (see Table 3.5). There are a few exceptions. Longlac's non-basic sector servicing the total region is larger than both the local community market and the 50-mile area. The explanation for this lies in the fact that much of Longlac's labour force is engaged in woodlands operations of the Kimberly-Clark Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, whose mill is located at Terrace Bay (see Table 3.6). Fort William appears to serve a wider area than does Port Arthur; in part, this is due to Fort William's close proximity to rural settlements. Usually communities having a strong local dependence lack any significant development in the surrounding area.



TABLE 3.4

BASIC MARKETS, COMMUNITIES, DISTRICTS AND NORTHWESTERN  
ONTARIO REGION, 1968

	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>World</u>
Kenora				
Vermilion*	5.6%	14.5%	79.9%	
Dryden	11.5	30.3	54.4	3.8%
Keewatin	39.5	41.5	19.0	
Kenora	5.0	16.2	78.8	
Red Lake	20.0	30.0	50.0	
Sioux Lookout	32.2	9.2	58.6	
Average	11.4	22.0	65.3	1.3
Rainy River				
Atikokan	42.1	3.1	54.8	
Emo	-	75.0	25.0	
Fort Frances	6.7	5.7	87.6	
Rainy River	9.7	26.1	64.2	
Average	21.7	6.0	72.3	
Thunder Bay				
Jellicoe*	16.8	3.9	79.3	
Manitouowadge*	7.0	32.5	31.6	29.0
Marathon*	3.4	2.2	94.4	
Nakina*	29.6	25.4	45.0	
Red Rock*	43.4	21.9	27.1	7.6
Terrace Bay*	21.8	5.5	72.6	
Beardmore	7.8	12.2	80.0	
Fort William	20.8	14.6	64.6	.1
Geraldton	82.6	1.7	15.7	
Longlac	61.9	14.0	24.1	
Nipigon	15.1	55.8	29.1	
Port Arthur	40.8	36.7	20.1	2.4
Schreiber	11.0	37.4	51.6	
Average	28.6	23.1	45.1	3.2
Northwestern Ontario Region	23.7	20.9	53.0	2.4

\*Predominantly Basic Communities

Source: Field Surveys, Regional Development Branch, 1968



TABLE 3.5

NON-BASIC MARKETS, COMMUNITIES, DISTRICTS, NORTH-  
WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1968

	<u>Centre</u>	<u>50 Mile Area Minus Community</u>	<u>Remainder of Region</u>
Kenora			
Vermilion*	44.0%	48.2%	7.8%
Dryden	60.3	26.6	13.1
Keewatin	72.7	12.5	14.8
Kenora	68.6	16.5	14.9
Red Lake	46.6	24.6	28.8
Sioux Lookout	67.9	15.1	17.0
Average	64.3	20.5	15.2
Rainy River			
Atikokan	77.0	15.9	7.1
Emo	54.1	42.1	3.8
Fort Frances	60.9	29.6	9.5
Rainy River	49.4	35.8	14.9
Average	66.2	24.9	8.9
Thunder Bay			
Jellicoe*	50.0	50.0	-
Manitouowadge*	90.1	4.9	5.0
Marathon*	64.3	11.7	2.4
Nakina *	22.1	68.4	9.5
Red Rock*	81.7	17.8	.5
Terrace Bay*	43.5	55.0	1.5
Beardmore	71.1	25.3	3.6
Fort William	70.4	4.6	25.0
Geraldton	52.9	34.8	12.3
Longlac	27.4	12.7	60.1
Nipigon	68.1	23.1	8.8
Port Arthur	81.7	6.6	11.7
Schreiber	65.0	29.8	5.2
Average	71.8	7.6	20.6
Northwestern Ontario Region	69.9	11.6	18.5

\*Predominantly Basic Communities

Source: Field Survey, Regional Development Branch, 1968





TABLE 3.6

COMMUNITY BASIC/NON-BASIC RATIOS

(In terms of employment)

Community	Population (1966)	Basic %	Non-basic %	Major Economic Base
Madsen	566	95 ±	5 ±	Gold mining
Cochenour	500 ±	95 ±	5 ±	Gold mining
Balmertown	1,859	90 ±	10 ±	Gold mining
Hudson	831	90 ±	10 ±	Lumbering, tourism
Jellicoe	188	86.2	13.8	Forestry, tourism
Marathon	2,628	68.0	32.0	Pulp and paper
Red Rock	1,980	67.0	33.0	Pulp and paper
Vermilion Bay	552	66.0	34.0	Tourism
Manitouwadge	3,132	65.0	35.0	Mining (base metals)
Nakina	671	62.0	38.0	Railway, tourism
Terrace Bay	1,966	58.35	41.7	Pulp and paper
Kenora	11,295	49.6	50.4	Pulp and paper, rail- way, tourism, gov- ernment
Dryden	6,732	47.9	52.1	Pulp and paper, chem- icals, publishing, tourism, agriculture
Atikokan	6,386	43.2	56.8	Iron mining
Rainy River	1,149	40.8	59.2	Railway, agriculture
Fort Frances	9,524	38.8	61.8	Pulp and paper, tour- ism, agriculture
Keewatin	2,089	35.3	64.7	Tourism, fishing
Nipigon	2,702	29.9	70.1	Plywood, forestry
Red Lake	2,476	27.0	73.0	Gold mining, tourism
Fort William	48,208	24.8	75.2	Pulp and paper, trans- portation, mixed manufacturing, services
Longlac	1,322	23.7	76.3	Forestry, lumber
Beardmore	1,060	23.4	76.6	Forestry, tourism
Emo	1,093	22.3	77.7	Agriculture, services
Schreiber	2,188	22.0	78.0	Railway, tourism
Geraldton	3,658	21.5	78.5	Gold mining, forestry
Sioux Lookout	2,667	20.5	79.5	Railway, tourism, government
Port Arthur	48,340	18.5	81.5	Pulp and paper, trans- portation, mixed manufacturing, services



TABLE 3.7

## MARKET STRUCTURE OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION

INDUSTRY	SIC CODE (1)	REGIONAL MARKET % (2)	EXTRA-REGIONAL MARKET % (3)	DISTRIBUTION OF EXTRA-REGIONAL MARKETS			
				Ontario % (4)	Canada % (5)	United States % (6)	World % (7)
Wood and Allied Industries	031, 039 261, 289	7.2	92.8	10.9	7.6	80.2	1.3
Mining and Exploration	051-099	3.5	96.5	30.0	15.0	41.5	13.4
Metal Fabrication Industries	301-309	88.4	11.6	76.1	23.9	--	--
Construction Industries	404-409	88.0	12.0	n.a.	n.e.	n.e.	n.a.
Transportation and Storage	501-527	54 54.0	46.0	26.0	62.0	10.0	2.0
Tourist Accom- modations	875	53.0	47.0	21.0	25.0	54.0	--

Source: Field Surveys, Regional Development Branch, 1968.



Industry Basic/Non-Basic Ratios. The mining industry is 96.5 per cent basic. The United States provides 41.5 per cent of the market, followed by Ontario (30 per cent), the rest of Canada (15 per cent), and the rest of the world (13.5 per cent). A significant characteristic of the mining industry is the lack of secondary mineral processing industries such as smelting and refining. Wood and allied industries are highly export-oriented, with 92.1 per cent of the market being outside the region. The United States is the largest market (80.2 per cent), followed by Ontario (10.9 per cent), Canada (7.6 per cent) and the world (1.3 per cent). The transportation and storage industries have a basic/non-basic ratio of 46/54. Of the basic sector, Canada (other than Ontario) provides 62 per cent of the revenue. Transportation is the most important basic industry in Rainy River, Nakina, Sioux Lookout, Schrieber and Ignace (See Table 3.7).

In summary, the basic/non-basic analysis is useful in assessing the relative influence of communities on their surrounding areas. Certain communities exhibit a high basic ratio but lack the development of secondary industries. The single enterprise resource-oriented towns do not have this service infrastructure and therefore the effect on the surrounding area is minimized. The largest places of the region do have a well-developed service infrastructure and therefore have an influence over their hinterland.

#### MAJOR INDUSTRIES OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

##### The Forest Industries

While the two northern regions together account for 90 per cent of the merchantable timber production, 78 per cent of the roundwood



harvested, 86 per cent of pulp production and 65 per cent of lumber production, six in every ten persons employed in the Ontario forest industry are in the south. The capital intensive and market oriented secondary wood and paper-using plants are concentrated in the south in spite of the forestry industry owing its existence to the resources of the north. In addition the northern forest industry purchases large amounts of supplies, equipment and services in the south.

### Labour Force

The industry still is, however, of major economic significance to the northern people. Using employment in 1964 as a measure, 69 per cent of manufacturing within the region is wood oriented, while the figures are 31 per cent for the northeast, six per cent for the south and eight per cent for Ontario as a whole. Although there has been an absolute decline of the labour force in the forestry and logging industry it has been offset by an increase in the labour force of the paper and allied industries and wood products industries. Assuming this trend continues, secondary manufacturing should benefit considerably. However, improved marketing techniques will have to be implemented, and markets will have to be expanded in order to sell the manufactured products. In summary, labour force trends in manufacturing appear favourable in light of improved technology in the extractive industry. In the fields of marketing, transportation, and production efficiency, improvements could aid in offsetting the locational disadvantages of the Northwest.

### Utilization

The present inventory data show an annual allowable cut of





conifers of 4.9 million net merchantable cords and 3.9 cords of hardwood. In 1966 the primary wood-using industries utilized 2.6 million cords of wood roughly in the ratio of 95:5 (softwoods/hardwoods). Excluding the factors of the amount and location of individual species the use/capacity ratio is .33. Although a number of forecasts have been made predicting a sharp increase in world demand, the industry in Northwestern Ontario operates under a set of definite economic constraints.

The industry, for example, is heavily dependent on the world conditions of the supply sources and markets in the pulp and paper industry and to a lesser degree in the lumber and plywood markets. Recently a number of large regional expansions have caused a worldwide oversupply and depressed conditions throughout the pulp and paper industry. If the predicted demand does materialize, eastern Canadian producers may be in a disadvantageous position in comparison to the southeastern United States industry. It is expected that Ontario newsprint producers will be able to maintain their Midwest market position although Quebec producers are attempting to penetrate this market. The major competitors of the region are the western producers who exhibit the advantages of production efficiency, integrated production, economies of scale and locational advantages.

Assuming a resource potential which could support at least three times the industrial activity, what is the outlook for this industry? One of the most promising trends is the integration of the softwood industries as primary and secondary wood products industry is locating in Northwestern Ontario. An integrated approach could profitably use surplus allowable cut.

Integration between lumber and plywood operations would reduce



the overall cost of fibre to the plywoods, with the added advantage of increased opportunities for utilizing lower grade materials, and new types and species of timber. Previously uneconomic low-quality timber species may acquire high values when manufactured into components.

The outlook for hardwood production depends on a number of factors. White poplar, which constitutes 80 per cent of hardwood production, is the major commercial species; its manufacture to date has been based on softwood lumber technology. By the application of modern hardwood technology, improvements in the present trend of integration could occur. A notable implication for regional development is that hardwood industries tend to be labour intensive and could provide a viable economic base for some of the remote, isolated communities.

#### The Mining Industry in Northwestern Ontario

The mining industry in Northwestern Ontario is second only to the pulp and paper industry in terms of both employment and value of production. In 1960, the region produced almost \$80 millions' worth of minerals (8.1 per cent of the total provincial production). By 1966, production was valued at over \$109 million, or 11.4 per cent of provincial production; the industry employed over 4,000 people, earning over \$24 million in wages and salaries. About 90 per cent of Northwestern Ontario production is in the form of metallic minerals. Mining is becoming increasingly important in terms of its contribution to the provincial economy and as a major component of the regional economic base.

Historical Background. Northern Ontario's mining industry began with the discovery of silver at various locations in the vicinity



of the Lakehead cities in the 1860's, culminating in the exploitation of the very rich deposit at Silver Islet, which was closed by flooding in 1887. In the 1880's and 1890's, the Lake of the Woods area was noted as a gold region, which produced nearly all of Ontario's gold until the big mining camps of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake were opened in Northeastern Ontario in the early twentieth century. Gold was produced at around the turn of the century from the Seine River country, east of Rainy Lake.

Gold regained its importance with the discoveries in 1925 of several rich deposits at Red Lake. This camp remains the most important gold producer in the region, although only four mines are still in operation. The late 1920's and the decade of the thirties saw additional discoveries of gold at Uchi Lake, Pickle Lake, and in the Longlac-Geraldton-Beardmore area. All of the mines in these areas, except one at Geraldton, have now been closed, owing to the exhaustion of ore reserves, the fixed price of gold, and rising costs. Many of the communities which came into existence because of gold mining are now faced with severe problems of economic decline; others, such as Geraldton and Longlac, are holding their ground owing to alternative avenues of employment, namely forestry and tourism.

After the Second World War, developments of iron and base metal deposits became increasingly important in Northwestern Ontario's mining industry. The draining of Steep Rock Lake, a major achievement requiring the investment of millions of dollars, was followed by the opening of two large iron mines and the rise of Atikokan as an urban centre of over 6,000 people. Only two years ago, the Griffith mine at Bruce Lake was opened, consolidating even further the position of iron in the regional mining industry.

The mining of base metals (copper, lead, zinc, nickel) has arisen



at a number of scattered locations over the past fifteen years. The most important camp is Manitouwadge (copper, zinc, silver), where three mines have been in production since the mid-1950's. Nickel, copper, lead and platinum are being mined at Werner Lake, north of Kenora, a small zinc mine is in operation at Zermac, near Schreiber, and copper and zinc were mined at North Coldstream until 1967.

Current and Future Developments. The future for the mining industry in Northwestern Ontario seems assured for many years to come. The most significant developments on the immediate horizon are in base metals, while expansion of iron mining, although certain, is a more long-range development. Three major areas of interest in base metal mining are Shebandowan, Crooks Township, and Confederation Lake. The International Nickel Company is expected to have its nickel-copper mine in operation at Shebandowan within two to three years, while Great Lakes Nickel and associated companies will bring into production large, low-grade nickel-copper deposits in Crooks Township, 30 miles south of Fort William, in the near future. Recent discoveries of copper, zinc, and silver at Confederation Lake, 60 miles east of Red Lake, are significant to the continuing economic development of the District of Kenora.

Enormous deposits of iron ore are known to exist in remote areas of the region, at North Spirit Lake, Lake St. Joseph, and east and north of Lake Nipigon. The development of these orebodies must await an increase in domestic and foreign demand or the depletion of more accessible mines, but also the construction of access roads and railways. It is probable that such developments will take place within the 10-to-30 year horizon, although extraction of iron ore from a





readily accessible deposit in the western Rainy River District is forthcoming in the more immediate future.

Traditionally, iron and base metals have been transported to distant markets without processing or with a minimum of beneficiation. The current and forthcoming expansion of the industry has raised the issue of the feasibility and desirability of establishing in Northwestern Ontario some of the processing phases (e.g. smelting and refining) which are at present located outside of the region. Rising costs of transportation have already led to the pelletizing of iron ores produced in the region. The rise of large base metal mining operations in the vicinity of the Lakehead cities may require, for similar reasons, the establishment of some of the more advanced phases of primary metal production in Northwestern Ontario; such developments are certain to be of great benefit to the region.

#### The Tourism-Recreation Industry

For a number of reasons, tourism-recreation is especially critical in this analysis of industries. Tourism-recreation is a proven growth industry (see Northern Development 1969 -- a background paper) based upon supposedly limitless natural resources which attract resident expenditure in slow growth areas of the region, and non-resident expenditure which is even more valuable. Many individuals within and without the government have regarded this industry as a major tool in developing the resources and the economy of Northwestern Ontario. In evaluating this industry it is therefore necessary first to specify the actual elements of this potential and discover if possible any local resource limitations or general tourist development limitations that could alter these expectations. In the final report



recommendations will be made to translate the identified assets into government and business decisions to fully take advantage of the industry's potential. This report will also outline the areas of present concern in the planning for the development of the resources.

The backbone of northern tourism is sport-fishing in the deep cold waters and hunting for the abundant wildlife. The rough wilderness and semi-wilderness expanse acts as a magnet to the outdoorsman of Winnipeg, Northern United States (well over 50 per cent of the visitors are American) and to a lesser extent, Southern Ontario. Other leisure pursuits such as canoeing are provided with almost limitless possibilities of advantage to Northern Ontario.

Unfortunately there exist limitations to the total tourism package. The peak tourist season (June through to August) is rather short. Although there is a comparatively long winter season, the winter recreation resources are limited, and are of low significance in attracting major foreign visitors (for example, there is little possibility of developing new downhill ski facilities). Tourism, usually a seasonal industry everywhere, is particularly marked in the north as an industry with irregularity in employment which tends to limit annual earnings.

It is paradoxical that distance between the region and the major population concentrations has been an advantage in preserving the attraction of unspoiled wilderness, while at the same time the considerable distance has prevented the development of the resources. Distance to the major markets ranks as one of the most difficult limitations to overcome.

Although tourism can be used as a development tool (e.g. Stratford Festival), in-depth studies are necessary to isolate the particular



factors beneficial to the successful promotion of a regional tourist resource. It must be remembered that the tourist industry is composed largely of services and trades which usually are among the lowest paid: hotels, restaurants, etc. Although the industry provides numerous opportunities for small business, the usual employment is in low paying jobs. This situation can be complicated if a large degree of foreign ownership exists.

#### Areas of Concern

1. As the recreation resources of the north are increasingly exploited a major problem will be to maintain the quality of fishing, hunting or any natural-based activity. There is definitely a government responsibility to establish anti-pollution measures.

2. The seasonality of the industry is a difficult problem. One possible area of improvement could be government assistance to encourage off-season employment in manufacturing of specialized articles and handicrafts for sale to the tourists.

3. Compared with the southern part of the Province, Northwestern Ontario presently lacks the infrastructure necessary to gain the maximum benefit from tourism. More than one consultant and governmental researcher has recommended that commercial resorts be expanded and diversified to attract family vacationers. In the location of new facilities, the existing infrastructure of roads, hydro lines etc. should be major considerations. It may be economically more realistic to develop a resource that happens to be located in proximity of an existing community rather than a more remote resource that exhibits somewhat greater potential. We are speaking here of a planned system of recreation development complexes.



### Manufacturing Industries, other than Wood-Using

Previous sections of this report have shown that the wood-using industries dominate the manufacturing sector of Northwestern Ontario's economy. Table 3.8 illustrates the structure of this sector. The food and beverage industry, with 10.3 per cent of the total manufacturing employment of the region, is the second largest industry, followed by the metal fabricating industry with 3.1 per cent of the total employment. It will be noted that the latter is the fastest growing of the Region's industries, although the total employment is still comparatively small.

### Favourable and Unfavourable Factors Affecting Manufacturing

An important part of the economic base study carried out in Northwestern Ontario by the Regional Development Branch was an identification of those factors considered favourable and unfavourable with regard to the location of industry. Transportation costs were mentioned by 66 per cent of Northwestern Ontario's manufacturers as the most restrictive condition, followed by an adverse Federal and Provincial tax structure (52 per cent), and distance from manufactured inputs (47 per cent). Other unfavourable factors included shortages of skilled labour and the lack of locally available housing, professional services, unskilled labour, utilities and land suitable for plant location. Some mentioned distance from local markets, the lack of government incentives and assistance, and an unfavourable wage structure as being detrimental.

With respect to favourable aspects of locating industry in Northwestern Ontario, 70 to 80 per cent of firms surveyed mentioned the development of utilities and services and the proximity to good highways and railways as being most conducive to their development. Other advantages





TABLE 3.8  
PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS FOR NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO, 1965

Industry	No. of Establishments	Total Employment 1965		Change in Employment Since 1961 Per Cent	Total Wages and Salaries Added (\$000)	Total Value Added (\$000)	Total Value of Factory Shipments (\$000)
	(1)	(2)	(3)				
Wood Industries, other than Paper and Allied	37	882	7.2	48.7	3,919	6,859	14,833
Paper and Allied Industries	12	7,465	61.0	8.3	42,788	118,843	233,285
Metal Fabricating Industries	15	377	3.1	186.0	2,042	3,818	5,689
Food and Beverage Industries	72	1,266	10.3	7.3	5,613	11,856	40,782
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	18	378	3.1	-1.5	1,751	3,304	4,012
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	10	21	0.2	15.8	75	234	300
Other Major Groups	40	1,846	15.1	42.7	8,942	17,227	46,395
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	204	12,235	100.0	16.5	65,130	162,141	345,246

Source: D.B.S., Census of Manufactures, Special Tabulation, 1969.



especially for firms located in the Lakehead cities, included proximity to local markets, water transportation, the availability of natural resources, a favourable wage structure, and the greater range of availability of skilled and unskilled labour.

### Location of Industry

Apart from the wood-using industries, which in many cases locate close to the source of raw materials, most other types of manufacturing in Northwestern Ontario have tended to concentrate in the largest urban centres of Fort William and Port Arthur. Even there, pulp and paper and other wood-using industries form a very large component of the economic base. Considerable diversification has been achieved, however, with the establishment of metal fabricating industries, food and beverage industries, and others which tend to concentrate in a large labour market and where transportation facilities are best developed. Some of the larger firms can be listed: Canadian Car Limited (vehicle and off-road machinery), Northern Engineering and Supply (machine shop), Northland Machinery Supply (machine shop), Ogilvie Flour Mills, Brayshaws Steel (metal fabricating), Northern Wood Preservers, Port Arthur Shipbuilding, Canada Malting, to name but a few. There are in addition some 25 terminal grain elevators in the Lakehead cities, employing over 2,000 men. While technically not a "manufacturing" industry, grain storage and related activities are closely related to the manufacturing sector as well as to other sectors (e.g. transportation, tertiary services) in the Northwestern Ontario economy.



IV

THE INDIAN POPULATION OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

When compared with the other nine economic regions of Ontario, the Northwestern Ontario Region has a disproportionate population of people of Indian ancestry.<sup>1</sup> The 16,000 registered Indians within the region constitute 30 per cent of the total Indian population of Ontario, while Northwestern Ontario has only 3.2 per cent of the total provincial population (Tables 4.1 and 4.2). Although it is more difficult, because of conflict over jurisdictional responsibilities on the part of different levels of government, to estimate the numbers of non-registered Indians and Metis people, it is usually accepted that these two groups combined approximate to the number of registered Indians within each region. This numerical significance, combined with the fact that the natural increase of the Indian population is greater than the provincial norm <sup>2</sup> (see Table 4.3), must be considered in the light of projected population trends for Northwestern Ontario. If the crude birth rate of the total population of the region continues to fall, while the Indian population continues to increase steadily by from 2.5 to 3 per cent annually, the latter group will constitute an increasing percentage of the regional population.

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1. 'Indian people' as referred to in this section of the report are registered and non-registered Indians plus Metis people, unless otherwise specified.

2. The largest single age group within the Canadian Indian population is under 4 years of age, in spite of high infant mortality rates; there are 51 live Indian births per 1,000 compared with an all Canadian rate of 22 per 1,000.



From two distinct but related points of view, therefore, the Indian reserves and communities must be considered as integral parts of future regional development proposals rather than separate entities within such proposals:

1. Many Indian groups, having the largest sectional rate of increase in Canada, and a resultingly high proportion of young people ie. a potential labour pool, are accustomed and willing to live in remote regions that may possess potential for vital new industrial development.

2. More significant, however, is the fact that a group presently constituting over one-tenth of the regional population, and potentially constituting a greater proportion, finds itself in an economically and culturally deprived situation. On numerical grounds alone, a potentially explosive situation exists, in which a formerly supine and silent segment, overdependent on charity, could resort to unprecedented methods to alleviate the generally appalling and depressed condition in which it finds itself.

Research in this section of the study has been conducted with these basic points in mind; the isolation of wide-ranging problems and the proposal of solutions, to be documented in detail in the full report presuppose a change in the totally confused situation concerning the question of responsibility for Indian groups on the part of different levels of government. The Federal Government is responsible for all Indians registered under the Indian Act; no specific legislation exists for the remainder of the Indian population. Thus a complicated situation exists; for example, there are number of inconsistencies with respect to the responsibility for Indian education, Indian community development and so on, while the situation regarding non-registered Indians and Metis





is even more confusing. A basic mistrust, and a lack of co-ordination between separate groups of Indian peoples themselves, aggravate the situation.

Currently, however, the various native peoples' organizations, such as the Union of Ontario Indians and the Union of Northwestern Ontario Native Organizations, stimulated in part by the Company of Young Canadians, are becoming more vocal in their annoyance. There is an obvious desire to set up policy-making machinery, either created by Indians or at least with their agreement, enabling them by choice to become involved in the process of solving their own problems. The stress must lie on choice and motivation, making people aware of the various avenues potentially open to them.

Recently the Government of Ontario has initiated a series of policy-making discussions with representative groups of Indian people with a view to alleviating these problems on a long term basis. The purpose of the meetings is to hear the views of the Indians on the new federal Indian policy and to ask them what they think Ontario should do for the Indians which reside in Ontario.



TABLE 4.1

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY SEX AND LOCATION, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,  
APRIL, 1969

Agencies	Population			Reserves				
	Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	On-Reserve (4)	Off-Reserve (5)	No. of Reserves (6)	Total Acreage (7)	Acreage Used (8)
Fort Frances Indian Agency	1,160	1,057	2,217	1,564	653	31	97,837	49,499
Kenora Indian Agency	1,454	1,348	2,802	2,046	756	29	126,821	91,217
Nakina Indian Agency	1,652	1,554	3,206	855	2,351	6	91,930	4,558
Lakehead District Indian Agency	1,002	885	1,887	1,042	845	9	38,214.8	n.a.
Sioux Lookout Indian Agency	3,230	3,091	6,321	2,904	3,417	8	169,501	134,237
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	8,498	7,935	16,433	8,411	8,022	83	524,303.8	279,511
Total, Province of Ontario	27,850	26,764	54,614	32,697	21,917	197	1,309,968.8	408,002.8
Region as % of Province	30.5	29.6	30	26	37	42	40	68.5

Source: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development



TABLE 4.2

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGENCY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1959, 1966, 1969

Agency	Population			Total Population Residence					
	Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)	% change 59-66 (4)	% change 66-69 (5)	On-Reserve (6)	Off-Reserve (7)	Crown Land (8)	Unstated (9)
Fort Frances									
1959	na	na	1,529			1,292	237	-	-
1966	1,094	1,010	2,104	37.6	5.4	1,648	446	10	-
1969	1,160	1,057	2,217			1,564	653	-	-
Kenora									
1959	na	na	2,207			1,799	397	-	11
1966	1,343	1,244	2,587	17	8.3	2,090	490	0	7
1969	1,454	1,348	2,802			2,046	756	-	-
Nakina									
1959	na	na	2,459			947	1,232	275	-
1966	1,572	1,464	3,036	23.5	5.6	1,232	1,280	523	1
1969	1,652	1,554	3,206			855	2,351	-	-
Port Arthur									
1959	na	na	1,260			733	333	190	4
1966	836	753	1,589	26	18.8	833	421	332	3
1969	1,002	885	1,887			1,042	845	-	-
Sioux Lookout									
1959	na	na	4,741			2,647	699	1,388	7
1966	3,136	2,999	6,135	29.4	3	3,028	1,027	2,076	4
1969	3,230	3,091	6,321			2,904	3,417	-	-
Northwestern Ontario									
1959	na	na	12,210			7,418	2,898	1,853	22
1966	7,981	7,470	15,451	26.5	6.4	8,831	3,664	2,941	15
1969	8,498	7,935	16,433			8,411	8,022	-	-
Province									
1959	na	na	42,668			27,254	12,018	3,159	23
1966	26,962	25,513	52,475	23	4.1	33,121	15,907	3,396	51
1969	27,850	26,764	54,614			32,697	21,917	-	-

Source: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development



TABLE 4.3

POPULATION CHANGE, INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN POPULATION, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961 and 1966

	<u>Population 1961</u> No. (1)	<u>Population 1966</u> No. (2)	<u>% change 61-66</u> (3)
Northwestern Ontario, Indian population	12,866*	15,451	20.1
Northwestern Ontario, non-Indian population	203,657	208,033	2.1
Northwestern Ontario total population	216,523	223,484	3.2
Province of Ontario, Indian population	44,942	52,475	16.8
Province of Ontario, non-Indian population	6,191,150	6,908,395	11.6
Province of Ontario, total population	6,236,092	6,960,870	11.6

\*1961 figure not available, therefore estimate used - 1959 figure + increase of 2.6% and 2.7% for years 1960 and 1961, provincial percentage increase figures, used. This actually would be an underestimate since it appears that the Northwestern Ontario Indian population has an increase rate greater than the Province.

Source: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.





V

EDUCATION IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Educational problems in Remote Communities

A breakdown of educational facilities in Northwestern Ontario reveals that the quality of educational services is extremely uneven. In the larger communities--the Lakehead, Kenora, Fort Frances, Dryden -- the situation compares favourably with that in the better served parts of the Province. The schools in these communities experience no problems of staffing, and have well-qualified teachers and diversified programmes with options, particularly at the secondary level. At the elementary level, the same applies to smaller communities, such as Sioux Lookout, Red Lake and Atikokan.

Generally, however, where the school population falls much below 4,000, the secondary school enrolment is too small to justify a full range of opportunities in the variety of courses that the Department of Education hopes to see set as standard, at all stream levels. In addition, vocational courses are only offered in schools with 1,200 or more students, and there are relatively few schools that large in the Region. Therefore, in a good many communities, although secondary schools exist, their only justification is geographical isolation.

Outside the urban centres, staffing presents an almost insurmountable problem; despite the fact that 'isolation pay' leads to higher salaries being paid in Northwestern schools than in other areas of the Province, the area experiences constant difficulty in obtaining and holding teachers. Most teachers in the more remote areas are relatively poorly qualified, holding letters of permission and Second Class Certificates only.



Rapid teacher turnover occurs, with cases as extreme as 100 per cent turnover occurring in five years. As a result, low morale and a lack of initiative or training in modern educational methods often exist within the very group which should provide stimulus of the most basic kind to the communities.

Further problems relating to isolation concern the difficulty experienced in obtaining educated and vigorous board members, and the fact that some parents have language problems (Finnish, French, Indian) which prevent communication with the teacher.

The alternative to these inefficient and generally poorly equipped traditional types of secondary school is the transportation of pupils over considerable distances each day to school; since 1966 special legislative grants have been available to school boards in remote areas enabling them to close one-and-two-room schools, and either amalgamate with a board nearby, or become non-operating, transporting their pupils instead to centrally located schools. The grants provide for accommodation arrangements by the receiving boards, and for tuition fees and transportation paid by the non-operating boards. During the 1965-66 school year, an extensive survey of isolated schools indicated that 156 of these schools in the two Northern regions were in need of special assistance, and that at least 100 of the 156 should take one of the two courses of action. The proposals are meeting with some success, since approximately 30 agreements have been signed to date.

Any child, therefore, living in a small town and desiring courses



of a relatively specialized nature must spend a great deal of time travelling. Since some commute 50 miles daily to the Lakehead, or up to 70 miles daily to Dryden and Fort Frances, as much as three hours travelling can be involved each day. Although this presents a problem for the individual child, and necessitates a far greater expenditure by the educational authority on each child than in urbanized parts of the Province, this centralization process appears the most realistic course of action at present, since the narrow economic base of the majority of communities in Northwestern Ontario is unable to support higher teacher salaries, or to build and equip new schools.

The lack of adequate educational facilities in remote areas is a fundamental obstacle to any regional development programme; as stated in the Northwestern Ontario Development Council Report, "at the secondary and vocational school level, a good number of communities lack the educational facilities to train their youth without sending them very far away, or to provide a supplementary training that might be required by a new locating industry. These problems become more severe as the communities get smaller."

Problems relating to the whole region include a lack of facilities and equipment in any way comparable to those of other areas in the Province. While it is estimated that approximately 1,100 school children visit the various art galleries and museums through the Province during each hour of the school week, through the 200,000 square mile area of Northwestern Ontario there are only one or two facilities of this kind. Large-scale educational projects undertaken in the southern part of the Province are rarely, if ever, visited by children from Northwestern Ontario, and, although the



regional library service is of a high quality, there is no film library in the region.

#### Implications for Regional Development

Paradoxically, the educational system in Northwestern Ontario, although uneven in quality, in many ways is overdeveloped when related to the economic situation within the region. On the one hand, a good number of communities lack the educational facilities to train their youth, or to provide the supplementary training that might be required by a new locating industry. While the economic base of such communities remains narrow as at present, it is not feasible to suppose that the new schools, school equipment or higher teacher salaries necessary to raise educational levels could be supported.

On the other hand however, students who have received the educational advantages of the more centralized system coming into existence in the region have already experienced a type of migration. Thus when unable to find employment of a suitable nature within the region, the natural step is migration from the region to other parts of the Province. The extremely high net migration rate from the region (-5.1 per cent) between 1961 and 1966 raises the question of the extent to which migrants from the region are more highly educated than the remainder of the population.

Even though the educational level of the regional population is rising, the achievement of those over 15 years of age not attending school in 1961 still compared unfavourably with that of the Province, particularly in Kenora because of the large number in the district living in remote areas. All three districts had smaller percentages





of their population aged 5 to 19 in school than the Province, and had on the average smaller secondary schools, making diversified courses more difficult to obtain. Moreover, all three districts compare unfavourably with the Province with regard to the number of teachers per school, particularly at the secondary level. However, although total school enrolment as a proportion of the regional population aged 5-19 was slightly lower than the figure for the Province, 83.2 as compared with 87.5 per cent in 1966, it is anticipated that growth in secondary school enrolment will increase at a much greater rate in the region than in the Province, until the 1976-81 period, when the effect of the present decline in the birth rate will be felt.

The region has in the past ranked very low with respect to higher education; figures for 1961 indicate that the proportion with university degrees for the region is 1.6 per cent in contrast with the Province's 3.4 per cent.

It is only comparatively recently that higher educational facilities have been available to the people of Northwestern Ontario within their own region, at Lakehead University. Although representing a significant advance in the educational history of the Northwest, the university in its infancy has many shortcomings. There is a lack of depth, notably at degree level, since few honours courses are offered. The majority of Arts graduates enter teaching, and initially remain in the region, but the very rapid turnover in teaching within Northwestern Ontario suggests that many leave the region within a short period of time.



The university schools offer one or two year Diplomas in a number of areas of professional training, including nursing, engineering, forestry, business and commerce, and library science. The majority of students graduating with Diplomas from the nursing and library schools remain within the region, while those from the business administration courses tend to travel further afield. Forestry and engineering students, in fact, are offered two years toward final degrees, and then continue training at the University of New Brunswick and the University of Toronto respectively. It has been estimated that comparatively few of these return to the region. Although desirable, therefore, that as many Northwesterners as possible should take advantage of higher educational facilities within the region, it is unrealistic to expect the limited number and nature of courses offered to prove satisfactory to all.

The higher education situation is, in fact, fundamentally related to economic development; because of the narrow range of employment opportunities many graduates educated within the region move to other parts of the Province. Any move toward economic diversification should be preceded and accompanied by Manpower Retraining Programmes. Quetico Centre, a non-profit, independent institution, offers a wide range of opportunities for adult retraining, and is a good example of the success of programmes suited to the particular needs of Northwestern Ontario. Development of specific skills could prove the first step toward successful diversification in many areas. This is one of the goals of the Five Year Development Programme, mentioned



in the report of the Northwestern Ontario Development Council: "in particular the Northwest should specialize in the training of people for jobs likely to become available in the Northwest".

To summarize, a complex, three-sided situation exists as one obstacle to the economic development of the region. On the one hand, a relatively poorly educated group constitutes the majority of the labour market at present, and acts as a deterrent to the location of new industry. On the other, there is a large group presently coming into the labour market, better educated but unable to find varied employment, because of the slow growth of new opportunities. It is among the second group that the most vigorous out-migration rates are occurring. And complicating the whole situation is the problem of education in the remote areas. Educational improvement, therefore, must be accompanied by the development of economic opportunity within the region.



## VII

### PROBLEMS AND GOALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

#### Regional Overview

Most people who live in Northwestern Ontario choose to live there for a number of very good reasons; many others, if they had a choice, would still prefer to make their living in the region and to enjoy its many benefits. One of the purposes of a regional development plan for Northwestern Ontario is to widen the range of such choices.

Northwestern Ontario has an attractive natural environment: clean air and water, plentiful fish and game, scenic beauty and an invigorating climate. These are immediately accessible to almost everyone. Natural resource wealth has also meant, for many, a high standard of living from the point of view of both material amenities and professional and community services. Finally, there exists an intangible quality to the style of life in Northwestern Ontario - a conviviality which is generally less common in congested urban regions, a slower pace of life, and a certain pride in being "northern" and separate in many ways from the rest of the Province.

This raises the question: why are only 3.2 per cent of Ontario's seven million people able to enjoy these advantages, and why are more and more people leaving the region than are coming to it?

The answer, on the surface, lies in the narrow range of employment opportunities in Northwestern Ontario, compared with southern Ontario and other fast-growing regions of Canada. In the past, especially in the post-war years, the forest and mineral resources





of Northwestern Ontario were in high demand in the rapidly expanding national economy. The opening of new mines, and the expansion of the pulp and paper industry and other manufacturing industries, resulted in substantial population increases for the region. The economy of Canada is still growing rapidly, but economic expansion has entered into a highly technological phase; industry is more urban and market-oriented than in the past, and characterised by a complex system of communications and interdependencies. Northwestern Ontario, with a sparse population, few urban agglomerations, and being comparatively remote from major markets, finds itself in a difficult competitive position with respect to many modern secondary industries. The result is a tendency for many of the younger and more highly educated people to be drawn away from the region to areas which have a wider range of alternative employment opportunities. Conversely, Northwestern Ontario, with a narrow economic base (resource extraction and processing) and a limited range of tertiary activities, attracts a decreasing number of people from outside the region.

#### Economic Expansion

The Location of New Industry. All of the goals of regional development are closely related. The establishment of new, or the expansion of existing industry will ordinarily lead to increases in the local labour force and population, the development of ancillary industry to supply inputs, the attraction of capital and enterprise to exploit the increased demands for local goods and services, greater wealth in the community, and more and better public services.

A close examination of the above process reveals a dependence on two preconditions: (1) an initial demand for a resource from the region to start the development process, a demand emanating, usually,



from outside of the region; and (2) a population "watershed" large enough to sustain the growth process once started. This requirement is best satisfied in urban areas.

Historically, the economic development and settlement of North-western Ontario has resulted from the evolution of the major east-west transportation corridor through the region, and from the exploitation of the region's considerable natural resources--minerals, wood, agricultural land and recreational resources. Because there was very little settlement in the region before its industrialization, external economic control over these developments was firmly established from the beginning. Moreover, because of the dispersed distribution of resources, few communities in Northwestern Ontario were able to capitalize on more than one or two types of development. Port Arthur and Fort William were more fortunate than other places, as they were situated favourably with respect to water and rail transportation, the expansion of the western wheat industry, local and regional mining developments, forest exploitation, local agricultural settlement, and tourist attractions. The Lakehead cities are thus virtually the only major urban centres; most of the remaining places in the region are isolated or distant from one another, rigidly specialized in one or two resource industries, and vulnerable to the vicissitudes of resource availability, changing patterns in world demand and consumption, and the realities of commercial competition.

Potential expansion of the resource based industries. The Northwestern Ontario Region, having the advantage of vast forest and mineral resources, logically could support a heavy manufacturing industry



dependent upon these resources. Traditionally, however, primary resources have been transported to distant markets with a minimum of processing. Rising transportation costs raise the question of the feasibility of expanding activity within the region into processing phases which are presently located elsewhere.

The current and forthcoming expansion of base-metal mining operations in the region could be developed further by a more integrated approach into the advanced processing phases. Initial moves in this direction, stimulated by increased transportation costs, have led to the pelletizing of iron ores produced in the region. In the same way, the projected large base metal operations at Shebandowan, Crooks Township, and Confederation Lake, and the future development of presently less accessible deposits, may precede the establishment of more advanced phases of primary metal production within Northwestern Ontario.

In spite of the trend in other resource-based areas towards the integration of forest production by major forest corporations and associated private companies, there has been a noticeable lack of forest integration in the softwood industry in Northwestern Ontario. When compared, for example, with Quebec, New Brunswick or Sweden, the region does not have a favourable ratio of pulp, lumber, plywood chips and miscellaneous products. Since lumber and plywood are highly resource oriented in their location, any development in these industries toward improving this ratio would augur well for location in isolated regional forest industries.

In addition, utilization of the major hardwood species is below five per cent of the estimated annual allowable cut. The top quality ten per cent alone could produce 400,000 cords -- an amount com-



mercially comparable to the two and one half million cord total cut of poplar in the Lake States in 1967. White poplar, in particular, is a highly specialized commercial wood species, demanding a wide range of production under one corporate structure close to the source. Advantages with special implication for Northwestern Ontario include the facts that hardwood industries tend to be labour intensive and are particularly suitable for location in small towns.

Growth Points and Regional Development. One of the major elements of a regional development programme for Northwestern Ontario will be a concerted effort to induce industry to locate in those places where there is the greatest potential for success and which have the capability of influencing the economic well-being of the region at large. Growth points are necessarily urban places, or places which are accessible to a population sufficiently large to sustain the economic growth process. In Northwestern Ontario the major criterion for growth point selection is accessibility--accessibility to resources, to major markets and to other places in the region. The fostering of growth points is necessary, also, if there is to be progress in extending tertiary employment. Efficient and equable administration of government policy at the regional and local level is the most easily accomplished through growth centres.

The Role of Transportation. Accessibility and the existence of urban centres, being two critical factors in the regional development plan, bring transportation facilities and policies very much to the forefront in Northwestern Ontario. Two dimensions to the problem are, first, the provision of transportation facilities to areas which are inaccessible and which have economic potential; second, the cost of moving commodities from Northwestern Ontario to its major markets





and vice versa.

Significant advances have been made on both counts, although much work remains to be done. Over the past several years new roads have been built or are under construction which have brought hitherto inaccessible areas in closer contact with the rest of the region, for example, Pickle Lake, Armstrong, Red Lake and Manitouwadge. In addition the completion of Highway 11 more effectively linked Fort Frances and the Rainy River District with the rest of the region. Under the provincial government's "Highways in the Sky" programme, airstrips are under construction or are planned at a number of places throughout the region, both remote and settled, in an effort to facilitate economic development. In the future, Northwestern Ontario can expect to see an even more significant reduction in the isolation which has characterized the region for so long.

Northwestern Ontario's basic industries are dependent upon distant markets, primarily in southern Ontario and in the United States. Similarly, many manufactured inputs and consumer goods must be transported long distances from producing regions. The costs of transportation have been singled out by many people in Northwestern Ontario as the most inhibiting factor in economic development. Other things being equal between Northwestern Ontario and competing regions, transportation costs are undoubtedly the critical factor.

Costs of transportation are determined by a number of variables: distance of haul, density of traffic, the minimization of unused capacity through backhaul, the efficiency of handling facilities, bulk movements (for example, unit trains), and the physical characteristics of the transportation system. Distance is the one factor which cannot vary or be manipulated; the reduction of transportation costs, short of



outright subsidy, can and is being achieved through an improvement of the factors mentioned above. Improvements for example are taking the form of co-operative measures to allow the movements of larger volumes of goods through fewer distributional points, or by technological improvements in bulk handling (e.g. containerization).

#### The Direction for Northwestern Ontario Development

The solutions to many of the problems touched on above cannot be achieved without considerable time and effort on the part of both the government and the private sector. The regional development programme in Northwestern Ontario however, has advanced considerably over the past two years through research designed to identify areas and sectors of growth potential and to isolate problems which must be solved before that potential can be realized.

In the future, Northwestern Ontario can expect to experience considerable expansion in its traditional basic industries--mining and forestry. New deposits of iron ore and base metals will be developed, and the wood industries will expand production. The industrial frontier will probably shift to the north, while at the same time existing centres will be reinforced by new developments in the hinterland. The tourist industry will also increase in importance, especially as southern urban areas undergo increased congestion and people reach farther afield for open spaces and an unspoiled environment.

While the importance of the extractive industries will remain undiminished, secondary processing industries, especially those based on mining, will be increasingly significant in the regional economy. Increases in employment will be felt in other sectors; tertiary or service industries can expect to multiply much beyond their present range.



Although there will undoubtedly be an overall expansion in both the numbers employed and in the range of occupational opportunities, the Northwestern Ontario economy will tend to remain somewhat specialized in comparison to that of the Province as a whole.

Should these developments materialize, the population of the region can be expected to increase significantly before the end of the century, although it will probably continue to be a small proportion of the provincial total. Population increases will be concentrated mostly in existing urban centres, while continued stability or decline can be expected in the more remote rural areas.

The isolated, single-enterprise town will become a less characteristic feature of the Northwestern Ontario settlement landscape. Some communities will undoubtedly continue to be dominated by a single industry. However, future developments in transportation and the provision of alternative employment opportunities in the region will reduce much of the present vulnerability of single-enterprise towns.

There is room for optimism regarding the mitigation of disparities in income, housing, and cultural amenities in Northwestern Ontario. Indians in particular should benefit from long-range programmes of educational improvement and increased accessibility to the economic and cultural mainstream of Northwestern Ontario.

Finally, Northwestern Ontario will continue to be a desirable place to live, for those who are native to the region and for those from outside who seek a high standard of living without many of the pressures and problems which affect large metropolitan areas in the south. Growing concern for the control of pollution is leading to the adoption of constructive measures throughout the Province. Northwestern Ontario's natural environment, properly cared for, will be the region's most attractive asset in future economic development.



## STATISTICAL APPENDIX





## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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TABLE 1. a

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	TOTAL			NUMBER			0-4			5-14		
	1951			1961			1966			1966		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
KENORA	No.											
	%											
RAINY RIVER	No.											
	%											
THUNDER BAY	No.											
	%											
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	No.											
	%											
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	No.											
	%											

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 23, (1951), Bulletin SP-1 (92-525), (1961), and Bulletin S-2, (92-632).



TABLE 1.3

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966 (Cont'd.)

	15-19					20-24					25-44				
	NUMBER		% CHANGE			NUMBER		% CHANGE			NUMBER		% CHANGE		
	1951 (14)	1961 (15)	1966 (16)	1966/1951 (17)	1966/1961 (18)	1951 (19)	1961 (20)	1966 (21)	1966/1951 (22)	1966/1961 (23)	1951 (24)	1961 (25)	1966 (26)	1966/1951 (27)	1966/1961 (28)
KENORA	No. 2,891 7.4	3,860 7.4	4,866 9.0	68.3	26.7	2,982 7.6	3,699 7.2	3,769 7.0	27.2	1.9	11,973 30.5	13,692 26.6	13,220 24.5	10.4	-3.4
RAINY RIVER	No. 1,645 7.4	1,990 7.5	2,578 10.0	56.7	29.5	1,564 7.1	1,424 5.4	1,473 5.7	-3.8	3.4	6,137 27.8	6,599 24.9	5,702 27.1	-7.4	-13.6
THUNDER BAY	No. 6,906 6.9	9,699 7.0	13,259 9.3	92.0	36.7	8,191 7.8	8,413 6.1	9,484 6.6	15.8	12.7	33,764 32.0	39,033 28.2	36,689 25.1	6.9	-7.5
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	No. 11,442 6.9	15,529 7.2	20,703 9.3	80.9	33.3	12,717 7.6	13,536 6.2	14,726 6.6	15.8	8.8	51,874 31.1	59,324 27.4	55,011 24.6	6.0	-7.3
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	No. 315,685 6.9	436,883 7.0	599,197 8.6	89.8	37.2	352,360 7.7	386,966 6.2	485,053 7.0	37.7	25.3	1,381,421 30.0	1,545,039 28.1	1,822,985 26.2	32.0	4.2





TABLE 1.2

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966 (Cont'd.)

	45-64					65 AND OVER				
	NUMBER		% CHANGE			NUMBER		% CHANGE		
	1951 (29)	1961 (30)	1966 (31)	1966/1951 (32)	1966/1961 (33)	1951 (34)	1961 (35)	1966 (36)	1966/1951 (37)	1966/1961 (38)
KENORA										
No.	6,701	8,278	9,038	34.9	9.2	2,313	2,863	3,105	34.2	8.5
%	17.1	16.1	16.7			5.9	5.6	5.8		
RAINY RIVER										
No.	3,700	4,453	4,705	27.2	6.1	1,575	1,913	2,018	28.1	5.5
%	16.7	16.7	18.2			7.1	7.2	7.8		
THUNDER BAY										
No.	20,003	25,199	27,457	37.3	9.0	6,470	9,241	10,514	62.5	13.8
%	19.0	18.2	19.1			6.1	6.7	7.3		
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION										
No.	30,404	37,910	41,200	35.5	8.7	10,358	14,017	15,637	51.0	11.6
%	18.2	17.5	18.4			6.2	6.5	7.0		
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO										
No.	908,399	1,147,382	1,281,838	41.1	11.7	400,363	508,073	567,722	41.8	11.7
%	19.7	18.4	18.4			8.7	8.1	8.1		



TABLE 1.b

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, KENORA DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

		TOTAL			0-4			% CHANGE			5-14		
					NUMBER						NUMBER		
		1951	1961	1966	1951	1961	1966	1956/1951	1966/1961		1951	1961	1966
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)
													(12)
													(13)
TOWNS	No.	2,627	5,728	6,732	346	762	817	136.1	7.2		441	1,230	1,513
Dryden	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.2	13.3	12.1				16.8	21.5	22.5
	%	1,634	2,197	2,089	183	277	242	32.2	-12.6		232	513	495
Kewatin	No.	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.2	12.6	11.6				15.4	23.4	23.7
	%	8,695	10,904	11,295	997	1,224	1,060	6.3	-13.4		1,422	2,296	2,381
Kenora	No.	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.5	11.2	10.5				21.1	23.1	22.8
	%	2,453	2,667	2,72	11.1	32.7	27.2	-6.5	-16.8		393	555	699
Stouffville	No.	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.3	13.3	10.2				16.6	22.5	26.0
	%												
TOWNSHIPS	No.	-	-	896	-	-	132	-	-		-	-	238
Barclay I.D.	%	-	-	100.0	-	-	14.7	-	-		-	-	26.6
	%	458	735	795	53	103	121	128.3	17.5		85	182	189
Ignace	No.	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.6	14.0	15.2				18.6	24.8	23.8
Jaffray and Melick	No.	1,322	2,537	2,806	181	475	363	100.6	-23.6		267	603	824
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.7	18.7	12.9				20.2	23.8	29.4
Machin	No.	928	1,119	1,106	128	163	144	12.5	-11.7		178	248	270
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.8	14.6	13.0				19.2	24.2	24.4
Stouffville I.D.	No.	299	433	504	156	210	260	30.4	-		17.1	18.5	23.0
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.4	13.9	11.9	-100.0	-		219	-	-
Van Horne	No.	1,051	-	-	16.5	-	-				20.8	-	-
	%	100.0	-	-	10.9	14.7	12.9				1,139	2,132	2,073
Unorganized	No.	7,787	9,801	8,864	849	1,442	1,140	34.3	-20.9		14.6	21.7	23.4
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.32	570	392	-9.3	-31.2		678	965	487
Indian Reserves	No.	2,464	3,226	2,011	17.5	17.7	19.5				27.5	29.9	24.2
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0									
PATRICIA PORTION	No.	9,583	12,341	14,230	1,499	2,016	2,391	59.5	18.6		2,069	2,882	3,577
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.6	16.3	16.8				21.6	23.4	25.1
Balmertown I.D.	No.	485	1,590	1,859	50	260	263	426.0	1.2		69	360	426
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.3	16.4	14.2				14.2	22.9	22.6
Red Lake	No.	-	2,419	2,476	-	354	317	-	-10.5		-	346	392
	%	-	100.0	100.0	-	14.6	12.6				-	22.6	23.7
Unorganized	No.	9,098	8,532	5,675	1,449	1,402	1,531	-61.3	-60.0		2,000	1,976	2,357
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.9	16.8	15.3				22.0	23.7	23.3
Indian Reserves	No.	-	-	6,220	-	-	1,250	-	-		-	-	1,702
	%	-	-	100.0	-	-	20.1	-	-		-	-	27.4
TOTAL, KENORA DISTRICT	No.	39,212	51,474	53,995	5,178	7,619	7,134	37.8	-3.8		7,194	11,683	12,863
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.2	14.4	13.2				18.3	22.7	23.8

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Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 23, (1951), Bulletin SP-1, (92-525), (1961), and Bulletin S-2, (92-612), (1966).



TABLE 1. b

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, KENORA DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966 (Cont'd.)

		15-19				20-24				25-44			
		NUMBER		% CHANGE		NUMBER		% CHANGE		NUMBER		% CHANGE	
		1951	1961	1966/1951	1966/1961	1951	1961	1966/1951	1966/1961	1951	1961	1966/1951	1966/1961
		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
TOWNS													
Dryden	No.	193	429	624	223.3	45.5	191	439	538	884	1,708	1,885	111.2
	%	7.3	9.5	13.6	29.7	6.1	7.3	7.7	7.8	33.6	29.8	28.0	8.1
Keweenaw	No.	127	135	186	46.5	37.8	119	128	100	431	553	466	-15.7
	%	7.8	6.1	8.9	10.9	7.3	5.8	4.8	8.2	26.4	25.2	22.3	0.4
Kenora	No.	618	724	1,097	77.5	51.5	633	671	726	2,644	2,869	2,635	-7.5
	%	7.1	6.6	9.7	13.6	7.3	6.2	6.4	8.2	30.4	26.3	23.5	-14.3
Sloux Lookout	No.	136	168	266	70.5	58.3	166	114	137	769	654	659	0.8
	%	6.6	6.9	10.0	10.0	7.0	4.6	5.2	20.2	32.6	26.7	24.7	-
TOWNSHIPS													
Bacilly I.D.	No.	-	-	66	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	261	-
	%	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	7.9	-	-	-	29.1	-
Ignace	No.	41	45	56	36.6	24.4	33	46	55	148	206	212	43.2
	%	8.9	6.1	7.0	22.2	14.6	7.2	6.3	6.9	32.3	28.0	26.7	2.9
Jaffrey and Mallick	No.	90	145	222	146.7	53.1	73	179	179	391	684	714	4.4
	%	6.8	5.7	7.9	10.4	40.5	5.5	7.1	6.4	29.6	27.0	24.6	-
Machin	No.	74	83	104	40.5	25.3	75	63	71	253	277	246	-11.2
	%	8.1	7.4	9.4	11.4	10.0	7.5	6.3	7.2	25.3	24.8	22.2	4.7
Sloux Narrows I.D.	No.	44	63	63	350.0	40.0	18	37	22	108	111	114	5.6
	%	4.7	10.4	12.5	-	-	6.0	8.5	4.4	36.1	25.6	22.6	2.7
Van Horne	No.	80	-	-	-100.0	-	101	-	-	26.0	-	-	-100.0
	%	7.6	-	-	53.2	13.9	9.6	-	-	26.0	-	-	-
Unorganized	No.	498	670	763	53.2	13.9	612	663	578	2,528	2,686	2,199	-20.4
	%	6.4	6.8	8.6	10.4	-39.7	7.8	6.8	6.5	32.5	27.4	24.1	-15.4
Indian Reserves	No.	219	348	210	-4.1	-39.7	187	282	-468	321	451	451	-36.8
	%	8.9	10.8	10.4	-	-	7.6	8.1	7.4	21.1	19.2	19.4	-
PATRICIA PORTION													
	No.	781	1,048	1,209	54.8	15.4	764	1,089	1,146	3,041	3,325	3,478	4.6
	%	8.2	8.5	8.0	8.8	8.0	8.8	8.8	8.1	31.7	26.9	24.5	-
Balmertown I.D.	No.	20	107	162	710.0	51.4	58	135	169	204	484	517	153.4
	%	4.1	6.7	8.7	12.0	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	44.1	30.4	27.8	6.8
Red Lake	No.	-	185	212	-	14.6	-	196	174	-	709	679	-4.2
	%	-	7.7	8.6	-	-	-	8.1	7.0	-	29.3	26.4	-
Unorganized	No.	761	756	282	-62.9	-62.7	706	758	315	2,877	2,733	2,656	-54.2
	%	8.4	9.1	15.3	-	-	7.7	9.1	4.8	31.2	25.6	26.5	-
Indian Reserves	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	8.9	-	-	-	7.8	-	-	-	21.0	-
TOTAL, KENORA DISTRICT													
	No.	2,891	3,840	4,866	68.3	26.7	2,962	3,699	3,769	11,973	13,692	13,220	10.4
	%	7.4	7.4	9.0	-	-	7.6	7.2	7.0	30.5	26.6	24.5	-3.4



TABLE 1. b

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, KENORA DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966 (Cont'd.)

			45-64			65 AND OVER					
			NUMBER		% CHANGE	NUMBER		% CHANGE	1966/1951		1966/1961
			1951	1961		1951	1961		(35)	(36)	(38)
	No.	%	(29)	(30)	(32)	(34)	(35)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
<b>TOWNS</b>											
Dryden	No.	%	422	902	151.9	150	258	302	101.3	17.1	
			16.7	15.7	15.8	5.7	4.5	4.5			
Kewatin	No.	%	359	389	16.9	167	202	185	10.8	-8.4	
			21.7	17.7	19.9	10.2	9.2	8.8			
Kenora	No.	%	1,725	2,159	33.6	656	961	1,065	62.3	10.8	
			19.8	19.8	20.4	7.5	8.8	9.4			
Sioux Lookout	No.	%	459	463	1.3	130	175	174	33.8	-0.6	
			19.4	18.9	17.4	5.5	7.1	6.5			
<b>TOWNSHIPS</b>											
Bacilly I.D.	No.	%	-	-	94	-	-	34	-	-	
			-	-	10.5	-	-	3.8			
Ignace	No.	%	72	126	132	26	27	30	15.4	11.1	
			15.7	17.1	16.6	5.7	3.7	3.8			
Jaffray and Melick	No.	%	219	328	407	101	123	97	-4.0	-21.1	
			16.6	12.9	14.5	7.6	4.8	3.5			
Machin	No.	%	171	205	193	8.3	7.7	6.0	-9.1	-2.8	
			18.4	18.3	17.5	8.3	6.4	6.3			
Sioux Narrows I. D.	No.	%	154	199	115.2	16	27	30	87.5	11.1	
			15.4	16.9	19.6	5.3	6.2	6.0			
Van Horne	No.	%	153	-	-100.0	52	-	-	-100.0	-	
			14.6	-	-	4.9	-	-			
Unorganized	No.	%	1,664	1,653	-0.6	497	555	517	4.0	-6.8	
			21.4	16.9	18.7	6.4	5.7	5.8			
Indian Reserves	No.	%	290	330	257	137	132	123	-8.0	-4.5	
			11.8	10.2	12.8	3.6	4.1	6.3			
<b>PATRICIA PORTION</b>											
	No.	%	1,125	1,450	129.4	304	331	475	56.3	43.5	
			11.7	13.4	13.7	3.2	2.7	3.3			
Balmertown I.D.	No.	%	81	219	289	3	25	33	1,000.0	32.0	
			16.7	13.8	15.5	0.6	1.6	1.8			
Red Lake	No.	%	-	382	436	-	47	66	-	40.4	
			-	15.8	17.6	-	1.9	2.7			
Unorganized	No.	%	1,044	1,049	578	301	259	277	-64.8	-59.1	
			11.5	12.6	16.7	3.3	3.1	2.9			
Indian Reserves	No.	%	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	
			-	-	10.5	-	-	4.3			
<b>TOTAL, KENORA DISTRICT</b>											
	No.	%	6,701	8,278	9,038	2,313	2,863	3,105	34.2	8.5	
			17.1	16.1	16.7	5.9	5.6	5.8			





TABLE 1.C

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

		TOTAL				0-4				5-14			
		1951		1961		1966		1966/1951		1966		1966/1951	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
TOWNS	No.												
	%												
	%												
Fort Frances	No.	8,038	9,481	9,524	1,063	1,147	910	-14.4	-20.7	1,454	2,167	2,141	47.2
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.2	12.1	9.6			18.1	22.9	22.5	-1.2
Rainy River	No.	1,348	1,168	1,149	1,64	134	112	-31.7	-16.4	228	252	261	14.5
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.2	11.5	9.7			16.9	21.6	22.7	3.6
TOWNSHIPS													
Alberton	No.	385	491	642	49	68	83	69.4	22.1	90	135	175	94.4
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.7	13.8	12.9			23.4	27.5	27.2	29.6
Atikokan	No.	2,821	7,093	6,386	491	1,196	831	69.2	-30.5	458	1,939	1,767	285.8
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.4	16.9	13.0			16.2	27.3	27.8	-8.9
Atwood	No.	476	417	359	79	48	31	-60.8	-35.4	106	106	88	-12.0
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.6	11.9	8.5			21.0	22.6	24.5	-17.0
Blue	No.	200	200	200	20	9	15	-25.0	66.7	71	34	30	-57.7
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	6.3	11.8			33.5	23.8	23.6	-11.8
Chaple	No.	1,716	1,196	1,101	253	129	113	-55.3	-12.4	428	355	272	-36.4
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.8	10.8	10.3			24.9	29.7	24.7	-23.4
Dilke	No.	322	276	275	41	37	32	-22.0	-13.5	72	66	71	-1.4
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.7	13.4	11.6			22.4	23.9	25.8	7.6
Emo	No.	1,201	1,111	1,093	145	123	112	-22.8	-8.9	239	238	231	-3.3
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.1	11.1	10.3			19.9	21.4	21.1	-2.9
Kingsford I.D.	No.	142	95	82	24	11	11	-54.2	-	26	24	20	-16.7
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.9	11.6	13.4			18.3	25.3	24.4	18.2
Lavallee	No.	888	950	100.0	107	136	116	8.4	-14.7	240	245	240	6.1
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.1	14.3	12.5			24.8	25.8	26.1	1.2
McCrosnan and Towell	No.	369	306	306	125	108	12.6	-19.6	12.1	86	79	66	-23.3
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.9	29.4	34.2			23.3	23.2	22.5	-7.0
Morley and Parullo	No.	644	633	596	87	78	68	-21.8	-12.8	145	178	175	-1.7
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.5	12.3	11.4			22.5	28.1	29.4	20.7
Morse	No.	192	229	185	28	19	17	-39.3	-10.5	41	57	38	-33.3
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.6	8.3	9.2			21.3	24.9	20.5	-7.3
Worthington	No.	290	194	148	28	31	16	-42.9	-48.4	44	51	42	-17.6
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.6	16.0	10.8			15.2	26.3	28.4	4.5
Unorganized	No.	1,991	1,705	1,528	278	215	206	-25.9	-4.2	391	348	338	-13.6
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.0	12.6	13.5			19.6	20.4	22.1	2.9
Indian Reserves	No.	1,097	1,043	1,404	175	194	264	50.9	36.1	320	298	391	31.2
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.9	18.6	18.8			29.2	28.6	27.9	-0.7
TOTAL, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT	No.	22,132	26,531	25,816	3,078	3,608	2,974	-3.4	-17.6	4,413	6,564	6,366	44.3
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.9	13.6	11.5			20.0	24.7	24.7	-3.0

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Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 23, (1951), Bulletin SP-1, (92-525), (1961), and Bulletin S-2, (92-632), (1966).







TABLE 1.C  
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966 (Cont'd.)

		45-64				65 AND OVER				
		NUMBER		% CHANGE		NUMBER		% CHANGE		
		1951 (29)	1961 (30)	1966 (31)	1966/1951 (32)	1961 (35)	1966 (36)	1966/1951 (37)	1966/1961 (38)	
TOWNS										
Fort Frances	No.	1,502	1,785	1,895	26.2	560	878	1,024	82.9	16.6
	%	18.7	18.8	19.9		7.0	9.3	10.7		
Rainy River	No.	257	255	264	2.7	131	128	137	4.6	7.0
	%	19.1	21.8	23.0		9.7	11.0	11.9		
TOWNSHIPS										
Alberton	No.	63	71	91	44.4	39	39	39	-	-
	%	16.4	14.5	14.2		10.1	7.9	6.1		
Atikokan	No.	343	812	886	158.3	43	136	169	293.0	24.3
	%	12.2	11.5	13.9		1.5	1.9	2.6		
Atwood	No.	71	90	89	25.4	35	32	38	8.6	18.8
	%	14.9	21.6	24.8		7.4	7.7	10.6		
Blue	No.	26	37	28	7.7	21	12	9	-57.1	-25.0
	%	12.3	23.6	22.1		5.8	8.4	7.1		
Chapple	No.	167	179	221	-12.3	138	106	80	-42.0	-23.1
	%	16.1	17.9	22.1		8.0	8.7	7.3		
Dille	No.	56	62	64	14.3	32	32	24	-25.0	-25.0
	%	17.4	22.5	23.3		9.9	11.6	8.7		
Emo	No.	190	230	239	25.8	116	127	124	6.9	-2.4
	%	15.8	20.7	21.9		9.7	11.4	11.3		
Kingsford I.D.	No.	21	15	17	-19.0	11	13	4	-63.6	-69.2
	%	14.8	15.8	20.7		7.8	13.7	4.9		
Lavallee	No.	140	165	166	18.6	98	91	69	-21.6	-24.2
	%	15.8	17.4	18.0		9.9	9.6	7.5		
McCrosen and Towell	No.	68	55	76	11.8	34	30	34	-	13.3
	%	18.4	18.0	26.0		9.2	9.8	11.6		
Morley and Patullo	No.	125	114	117	-6.4	69	63	64	-7.2	1.6
	%	19.4	18.0	19.6		10.7	10.0	10.7		
Morsen	No.	24	32	31	29.2	26	26	18	-30.8	-30.8
	%	12.5	14.0	16.8		13.5	11.3	9.7		
Worthington	No.	60	26	27	-55.0	37	21	12	-67.6	-42.9
	%	20.7	13.4	18.2		12.8	10.8	8.1		
Unorganized	No.	352	339	323	-8.2	145	123	109	-24.8	-11.4
	%	17.7	19.9	21.1		7.3	7.2	7.1		
Indian Reserves	No.	125	131	149	19.2	50	58	64	28.0	10.3
	%	11.4	12.6	10.6		4.6	5.6	4.6		
TOTAL, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT										
	No.	3,700	4,433	4,705	27.2	1,575	1,913	2,018	28.1	5.5
	%	16.7	18.7	18.2		7.1	7.2	7.8		



## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

		TOTAL			NUMBER			0-4			% CHANGE			5-14			% CHANGE		
		1951 (1)	1961 (2)	1966 (3)	1951 (4)	1961 (5)	1966 (6)	1966/1951 (7)	1966/1951 (8)	1966/1951 (9)	1951 (10)	1961 (11)	1966 (12)	1966/1951 (13)	1966/1951 (14)	1966/1951 (15)			
<b>CITIES</b>																			
No.	34,947	45,214	48,208	4,199	5,236	4,861	15.8	-7.2	5,579	9,364	10,159	82.1	8.5						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.0	11.6	10.1			16.0	20.7	21.1								
No.	31,161	45,276	48,340	3,751	4,993	4,672	24.6	-6.4	5,101	9,206	10,056	97.1	9.2						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.0	11.0	9.7			16.4	20.3	20.8								
<b>TOWNS</b>																			
No.	3,227	3,375	3,658	532	507	435	-18.2	-14.2	679	794	875	28.9	10.2						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.5	15.0	11.9			21.0	23.5	23.9								
<b>TOWNSHIPS</b>																			
No.	1,035	1,305	1,060	162	222	169	4.3	-23.9	204	280	256	25.5	-8.6						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.7	17.0	15.9			19.7	21.5	24.2								
No.	318	323	322	24	31	29	20.8	-6.5	53	63	76	43.4	20.6						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.5	9.6	9.0			16.7	19.5	23.6								
No.	440	557	494	73	55	49	-32.9	-10.9	84	156	133	58.3	-14.7						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.6	9.9	9.9			19.1	28.0	26.9								
No.	379	425	342	42	55	37	-11.9	-32.7	88	101	89	1.1	-11.9						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.1	12.9	10.8			23.2	23.8	26.0								
No.	-	1,144	1,322	-	200	198	-	-1.0	-	261	358	-	37.2						
%	-	100.0	100.0	-	17.5	15.0			-	22.8	27.1	-	37.8						
No.	-	2,635	3,132	-	368	467	26.9		-	505	696	-							
%	-	100.0	100.0	-	14.0	14.9			-	19.2	22.2								
No.	1,766	2,568	2,628	324	377	322	-0.6	-14.6	256	624	610	138.3	-2.2						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.3	14.7	12.3			14.5	24.3	23.2								
No.	-	892	671	-	140	65	53.6		-	206	26.4	-	-14.1						
%	-	100.0	100.0	-	15.7	9.7			-	23.9	26.4	-							
No.	3,509	4,404	4,064	447	568	378	-15.4	-33.5	701	1,140	1,022	45.8	-10.4						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.7	12.9	9.3			20.0	25.9	25.1								
No.	1,773	2,618	2,702	221	392	335	51.6	-14.5	343	593	640	86.6	7.9						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5	15.0	12.4			19.3	22.7	23.7								
No.	332	375	375	35	44	46	31.4	4.5	77	87	84	9.1	-3.4						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.6	11.7	12.3			23.2	23.2	22.4								
No.	1,026	1,269	1,274	116	151	152	31.0	0.7	203	277	287	41.4	3.6						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.3	11.9	11.9			19.8	21.8	22.5								
No.	2,222	2,145	2,222	202	302	289	43.1	-4.3	325	588	562	72.9	-4.4						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.5	14.1	13.0			21.7	27.4	25.3								
No.	1,145	1,861	1,980	215	270	244	13.5	-9.6	202	562	548	171.3	-2.5						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.8	14.5	12.3			17.6	30.2	27.7								
No.	1,939	2,230	2,188	287	362	279	-2.8	-22.9	332	528	585	76.2	10.8						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.8	16.2	12.8			17.1	23.7	26.7								
No.	3,044	5,667	5,600	363	812	642	76.9	-20.9	607	1,378	1,355	123.2	-1.7						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.9	14.4	11.5			20.0	24.3	24.2								
No.	1,443	2,013	1,966	268	323	234	-12.7	-27.6	222	576	548	146.8	-4.9						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.6	16.0	11.9			15.4	28.6	27.9								
No.	14,568	15,661	15,604	1,223	1,191	977	-20.1	-18.0	1,591	1,815	1,822	14.5	0.4						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.4	8.2	6.3			11.1	19.0	20.2								
No.	2,079	2,661	2,321	386	496	387	0.3	-22.0	556	734	665	24.1	-9.4						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.6	18.6	18.2			23.8	27.6	31.4								
<b>TOTAL, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT</b>																			
No.	105,367	138,518	143,673	12,870	17,095	15,267	18.6	-10.7	17,183	29,838	31,603	83.9	5.9						
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.2	12.3	10.6			16.3	21.5	22.0								





TABLE 1.d

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966 (Cont'd.)

CITIES		15-19					20-24					25-44				
		NUMBER			% CHANGE		NUMBER			% CHANGE		NUMBER			% CHANGE	
		1951 (14)	1961 (15)	1966 (16)	1966/1951 (17)	1966/1961 (18)	1951 (19)	1961 (20)	1966 (21)	1966/1951 (22)	1966/1961 (23)	1951 (24)	1961 (25)	1966 (26)	1966/1951 (27)	1966/1961 (28)
Fort William	No.	2,302	3,162	4,498	95.4	43.2	2,604	2,826	3,156	21.2	11.7	11,094	12,720	12,114	9.2	-4.8
Port Arthur	%	6.6	7.0	9.3			7.5	6.3	6.5			31.7	28.1	25.1		
	No.	2,066	3,235	4,410	113.5	36.3	2,171	2,616	3,187	46.8	21.8	9,842	12,608	11,963	21.6	-5.1
	%	6.6	7.1	9.1			7.0	5.8	6.6			31.6	27.9	24.8		
TOWNS																
Geraldton	No.	200	239	344	72.0	43.9	247	197	244	-1.2	23.9	1,080	950	920	-14.8	-3.2
	%	6.2	7.1	9.4			7.6	5.8	6.7			33.5	28.2	23.1		
TOWNSHIPS																
Beardmore I.D.	No.	45	83	95	111.1	14.5	71	71	66	-7.0	-7.0	373	405	265	-29.0	-34.6
	%	4.3	6.4	9.0			6.9	5.4	6.2			36.0	31.0	25.0		
Comae	No.	28	25	19	-32.1	-24.0	20	16	12	-40.0	-25.0	64	73	78	21.9	6.8
	%	8.8	7.7	5.9			6.3	5.0	3.7			20.1	22.6	24.2		
Dorion I.D.	No.	27	47	68	151.9	44.7	23	46	30	-13.0	23.1	101	131	151	-1.9	-30.5
	%	6.1	8.4	13.3			5.2	4.7	4.1			27.1	29.3	31.3		
Gillies	No.	28	32	32	10.3	-17.9	20	16	23	15.0	43.8	112	86	136	-50.0	-34.9
	%	7.6	9.2	9.4			5.3	3.8	6.7			29.6	20.2	16.4		
Longlac	No.	-	93	111	-	19.4	-	71	78	-	9.9	-	369	377	-	2.2
	%	-	8.1	8.4			-	6.2	5.9			-	32.3	28.5		
Manitouawadge I.D.	No.	-	132	264	-	100.0	-	279	346	-	24.0	-	1,118	1,015	-	-9.2
	%	-	5.0	8.4			-	10.6	11.1			-	42.4	32.4		
Marathon I.D.	No.	94	153	288	185.1	75.2	196	182	206	5.1	13.2	720	877	900	1.4	-16.8
	%	5.3	6.0	10.2			11.1	7.1	7.8			40.8	37.1	27.8		
Nakina I.D.	No.	-	44	62	-	53.7	-	70	88	-	-45.7	-	235	168	-	-34.1
	%	-	4.4	6.2			-	7.9	5.7			-	28.6	23.0		
Neening	No.	270	316	466	72.6	47.5	196	220	211	7.7	-4.1	1,061	1,176	947	-10.7	-19.5
	%	7.7	7.2	11.5			5.6	5.0	5.2			30.2	26.7	23.3		
Nipigon	No.	146	192	225	54.1	17.2	110	184	185	68.2	0.5	533	666	698	31.0	4.8
	%	8.2	7.3	8.3			6.2	7.0	6.9			30.1	25.4	23.8		
O'Connor	No.	22	34	37	68.2	8.8	18	23	18	-	-21.7	86	79	82	-3.5	5.1
	%	6.1	9.1	9.9			5.4	6.1	4.6			21.5	21.7	22.1		
Oliver	No.	85	85	107	21.8	-12.4	61	47	46	70.2	-2.4	265	288	273	3.0	-5.2
	%	8.5	8.5	8.3			4.6	6.5	6.3			25.8	22.7	21.4		
Paipouge	No.	112	173	239	113.4	38.2	83	102	124	49.4	21.6	400	527	495	23.8	-6.1
	%	7.5	8.1	10.7			5.6	4.7	5.6			26.7	24.6	22.3		
Redrock I.D.	No.	85	134	222	161.2	65.7	106	108	105	-0.9	-2.8	393	562	523	33.1	-6.9
	%	7.4	7.3	11.2			9.3	5.8	5.3			34.3	30.2	26.4		
Schreiber	No.	139	147	209	50.4	42.2	164	139	121	-26.2	-12.9	617	597	538	-12.8	-9.6
	%	7.2	6.6	9.6			12.5	10.2	9.5			25.5	23.6	20.6		
Shuniah	No.	65	70	91	155.8	27.9	30	30	29	66.7	-3.7	826	1,424	1,346	63.0	-5.5
	%	6.5	7.0	9.1			5.7	5.3	5.2			27.1	25.1	24.0		
Terrace Bay	No.	67	119	206	207.5	73.1	163	112	100	-38.7	-10.7	614	607	530	-13.7	-12.7
	%	4.6	5.9	10.5			11.3	5.6	5.1			42.6	30.2	26.9		
Unorganized	No.	791	578	637	-19.5	10.2	1,599	560	715	-55.3	27.7	5,107	2,953	2,485	-51.3	-15.8
	%	5.5	6.0	7.1			11.2	5.9	7.9			35.7	30.9	27.6		
Indian Reserves	No.	197	258	231	17.3	-10.5	179	212	199	-11.2	-25.0	450	544	380	-15.6	-30.1
	%	9.5	9.7	10.9			8.6	8.0	7.5			21.6	20.4	17.9		
TOTAL, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT	No.	6,906	9,699	13,259	92.0	36.7	8,191	8,413	9,484	15.8	12.7	33,744	39,033	36,089	6.9	-7.5
	%	6.6	7.0	9.3			7.8	6.1	6.6			32.0	28.2	25.1		



TABLE 1. d

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966 (Cont'd.)

CITIES		45-64				65 AND OVER			
		NUMBER		% CHANGE		NUMBER		% CHANGE	
		1951 (29)	1966 (31)	1966/1951 (32)	1966/1961 (33)	1951 (34)	1961 (35)	1966 (36)	1966/1951 1966/1961 (37) (38)
Fort William	No.	6,720	8,341	9,378	39.6	12.4	2,449	3,585	4,042 65.0
	%	20.2	26.2	29.2			7.0	7.9 8.4	
Port Arthur	No.	6,072	9,093	9,921	63.4	9.1	2,158	3,525	4,131 91.4
	%	19.5	20.1	20.5			6.9	7.8 8.5	
TOWNS									
Geraldton	No.	435	592	666	53.1	12.5	54	96	174 222.2
	%	13.5	17.5	18.2			1.7	2.9 4.8	
TOWNSHIPS									
Beardmore I. D.	No.	152	195	161	5.9	-17.4	28	49	48 71.4
	%	14.7	14.9	15.2			2.7	3.8 4.5	
Connee	No.	98	78	61	-37.8	-21.8	31	37	47 51.6
	%	30.8	24.1	19.0			11.5	14.6 25	
Dorton I. D.	No.	68	93	94	38.2	1.1	38	29	5.1 -56.9
	%	15.5	16.7	19.0			13.2	5.2 8.2	
Gillies	No.	59	101	277	30.5	-23.8	29	63	8.2 -3.4
	%	15.6	21.8	22.6			7.6	6.3 8.2	
Longlac	No.	-	137	181	-	32.1	-	13	19 -46.2
	%	-	12.0	13.7			-	1.1 1.4	
Manitouowadge I. D.	No.	-	223	324	-	45.3	-	10	20 -100.0
	%	-	8.4	10.4			-	0.4 0.6	
Marathon I. D.	No.	164	337	466	184.1	38.3	12	18	26 116.7
	%	9.3	13.1	17.7			0.7	1.0 1.0	
Nakina I. D.	No.	-	136	111	-	-18.4	-	49	7.3 -11.4
	%	-	12.5	11.1			-	4.9 7.3	
Neebing	No.	608	720	787	29.4	9.3	226	264	253 11.9
	%	17.3	16.3	19.4			6.5	6.0 6.2	
Nipigon	No.	343	465	451	31.5	-3.0	77	126	168 118.2
	%	19.3	17.8	16.7			4.4	4.8 6.2	
O'Connor	No.	62	76	71	14.5	-6.6	32	32	36 12.5
	%	18.7	20.3	18.9			9.6	8.5 9.6	
Oliver	No.	207	232	240	15.9	3.4	113	138	153 15.3
	%	15.8	16.5	16.8			9.8	9.3 10.7	
Pafongne	No.	253	371	386	52.6	20.2	121	132	127 5.0
	%	16.9	15.0	17.4			8.1	6.1 5.7	
Redcock I. D.	No.	129	205	304	135.7	48.3	15	20	34 126.7
	%	11.3	11.0	13.4			1.3	1.1 1.7	
Schreiber	No.	307	334	344	12.1	3.0	93	125	112 20.4
	%	15.8	15.0	15.7			4.8	5.6 5.1	
Shuniah	No.	675	1,015	1,078	59.7	6.2	200	339	386 90.0
	%	22.2	24.2	24.2			6.0	6.0 6.8	
Terrace Bay	No.	94	231	320	240.4	27.5	15	25	28 86.7
	%	6.5	12.5	16.3			1.0	1.4 1.4	
Unorganized	No.	3,323	1,959	1,825	-45.1	-6.8	674	505	543 -19.4
	%	23.2	20.5	20.3			4.7	5.3 6.0	
Indian Reserves	No.	234	295	211	-9.8	-28.5	97	122	88 -27.9
	%	11.2	11.1	9.9			4.7	4.6 4.2	
TOTAL, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT	No.	20,003	25,199	27,457	37.3	9.0	6,470	9,261	10,516 62.5
	%	19.0	18.2	19.1			6.1	6.7 7.3	



TABLE 2.a

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	1951 POPULATION			1961 POPULATION			1966 POPULATION			CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION		
	Total		No.	Total		No.	Total		No.	1966/1951		1966/1961
	No.	Female		No.	Male		No.	Male		Absolute	%	Absolute
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
KENORA	39,212	21,566	17,646	51,474	27,433	24,041	53,995	28,220	25,775	14,783	37.7	2,521
RAINY RIVER	22,132	11,827	10,305	26,531	13,879	12,652	25,816	13,358	12,458	3,684	16.6	-715
THUNDER BAY	105,367	57,210	48,157	138,518	72,896	65,622	143,673	74,793	68,880	38,306	36.4	5,155
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	166,711	90,603	76,108	216,523	114,208	102,315	223,484	116,371	107,113	56,773	34.1	6,961
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	4,597,542	2,314,170	2,283,372	6,236,092	3,134,528	3,101,564	6,960,870	3,479,149	3,481,721	2,363,328	51.4	724,778

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9.



TABLE 2. b

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, KENORA DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	1951 POPULATION			1961 POPULATION			1966 POPULATION			CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	1966/1951	1966/1961	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Absolute	%	(13)
TOWNS												
Dryden	2,627	1,284	1,343	5,728	2,974	2,754	6,732	3,525	3,207	4,105	156.3	1,004
Kenora	1,634	820	814	2,197	1,103	1,094	2,089	1,037	1,052	455	27.8	-108
Kenora	8,695	4,478	4,217	10,904	5,651	5,253	11,295	5,662	5,633	2,600	29.9	391
Sioux Lookout	2,364	1,235	1,129	2,453	1,261	1,192	2,667	1,330	1,337	303	12.8	214
TOWNSHIPS												
Barclay I. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	896	473	423	896	-	896
Ignace	1,458	750	708	2,735	1,360	1,335	2,835	1,430	1,405	375	13.7	60
Jarvis & Melick	1,328	715	586	2,537	1,365	1,172	2,806	1,454	1,352	1,484	112.3	268
Kenora	226	109	117	1,119	571	548	1,106	568	538	1,778	159.2	-13
Sioux Narrows I. D.	299	160	139	613	205	228	504	231	253	205	68.6	71
Van Horne	1,051	566	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051	100.0	-
Unorganized	7,787	4,970	2,817	9,801	5,457	4,344	8,864	4,881	3,983	1,077	3.8	-937
Indian Reserves	2,464	1,303	1,161	3,226	1,673	1,553	2,011	1,040	971	-453	-18.4	-1,215
PATRICIA PORTION												
Balmorton I. D.	9,583	5,285	4,298	12,341	6,773	5,568	14,230	7,569	6,661	1,647	48.5	1,889
Red Lake	485	338	147	1,590	891	699	1,859	1,032	827	1,374	283.3	269
Unorganized	-	-	-	2,419	1,294	1,125	2,476	1,286	1,190	2,476	-	57
Indian Reserves	9,098	4,947	4,151	8,332	4,388	3,744	3,675	2,086	1,589	-5,423	-59.6	-4,657
TOTAL, KENORA DISTRICT	39,212	21,566	17,646	51,474	27,433	24,041	53,995	28,220	25,775	14,783	37.7	2,521

- Nil

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 7, Table 9 and Table 9.





TABLE 2.5

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	1951 POPULATION			1961 POPULATION			1966 POPULATION			CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	1966/1951	1966/1961	
	NO. (1)	NO. (2)	NO. (3)	NO. (4)	NO. (5)	NO. (6)	NO. (7)	NO. (8)	NO. (9)	Absolute (10)	% (11)	% (12)
TOWNS												
Fort Frances	8,038	4,079	3,959	9,481	4,794	4,687	9,524	4,745	4,779	1,486	18.5	43
Rainy River	1,348	702	646	1,168	568	600	1,149	575	574	-199	-14.8	-19
TOWNSHIPS												
Alberton	385	226	159	491	267	224	642	339	303	257	66.8	151
Atikokan	2,821	1,579	1,242	7,093	3,763	3,330	6,386	3,382	3,004	3,565	126.4	-707
Atwood	476	244	232	417	215	202	359	181	178	-117	-24.6	-58
Blue	212	118	94	143	81	62	127	74	53	-85	-40.1	-16
Chapelle	1,216	610	606	1,276	665	611	1,201	592	509	-165	-13.8	-95
Duke	1,322	677	645	1,176	576	600	1,093	575	518	-108	-9.0	-18
Emmema	1,201	600	601	1,111	576	535	1,093	575	518	-108	-9.0	-18
Kingsford I.D.	142	73	69	95	44	51	82	44	38	-60	-42.3	-13
Lavallee	888	483	405	950	517	433	924	504	420	36	4.1	-26
McGrosson & Tovell	369	204	165	306	172	134	293	145	148	-76	-20.6	-13
Morley & Parullo	644	347	297	633	337	296	596	310	286	-48	-7.5	-37
Morsen	192	110	82	229	129	100	185	102	83	-7	-3.6	-44
Worthington	290	191	99	194	97	97	148	80	68	-142	-49.0	-46
Unorganized	1,991	1,154	837	1,705	977	728	1,528	853	675	-463	-23.3	-177
Indian Reserves	1,097	571	526	1,043	530	513	1,404	721	683	307	28.0	361
TOTAL, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT	22,132	11,827	10,305	26,531	13,879	12,652	25,816	13,358	12,458	3,684	16.6	-715
												-2.7

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 7, Table 7 and Table 9.



TABLE 2.d  
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	1951 POPULATION			1961 POPULATION			1966 POPULATION			CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	1966/1951	1966/1961	
	No. (1)	No. (2)	No. (3)	No. (4)	No. (5)	No. (6)	No. (7)	No. (8)	No. (9)	No. (10)	% (11)	% (12)
CITIES												
Fort William	34,947	17,684	17,263	45,214	23,001	22,213	48,208	24,278	23,930	13,261	37.9	2,994
Port Arthur	31,161	15,862	15,299	45,276	23,358	21,918	48,340	24,680	23,660	17,179	55.1	3,064
TOWNS												
Geraldton	3,227	1,681	1,546	3,375	1,791	1,584	3,658	1,932	1,726	431	13.4	283
TOWNSHIPS												
Beauregard I.D.	1,035	579	456	1,305	703	602	1,060	581	479	25	2.4	-245
Carleton Place	318	179	139	323	183	140	322	181	141	4	1.3	-1
Conestoga	440	219	221	557	313	244	494	269	225	54	12.3	-63
Dorion I.D.	379	201	178	425	226	199	342	178	164	-37	-9.8	-83
Gillies	-	-	-	1,144	625	519	1,322	728	594	1,322	-	178
Longlac	-	-	-	2,635	1,652	983	3,132	1,764	1,368	3,132	-	497
Manitouawadge I.D.	1,766	982	784	2,368	1,360	1,208	2,628	1,353	1,275	862	48.8	60
Marathon I.D.	-	-	-	892	497	395	671	372	299	671	-	221
Nakina I.D.	3,509	1,932	1,577	4,404	2,368	2,036	4,064	2,204	1,860	555	15.8	-360
Neebing	1,773	932	841	2,618	1,339	1,279	2,702	1,398	1,304	929	32.4	84
O'Connor	332	180	152	375	216	159	375	213	162	243	64.7	5
Oliver	1,026	556	470	1,269	683	586	1,375	718	657	268	20.2	77
Raiponce	1,125	626	499	1,483	811	672	1,722	968	754	264	18.6	5
Schreiber	1,939	1,029	910	2,863	1,501	1,362	3,180	1,659	1,521	726	23.1	119
Schreiber I.D.	3,044	1,671	1,373	5,067	2,730	2,337	5,600	3,001	2,599	2,556	42.8	-42
Shuniah	1,443	829	614	2,013	1,042	971	1,966	1,026	940	523	36.2	-67
Terrace Bay	14,308	10,181	4,127	9,561	5,813	3,748	9,064	5,477	3,587	-5,404	-37.1	-557
Unorganized	2,079	1,049	1,030	2,661	1,366	1,295	2,121	1,106	1,015	42	2.0	-540
Indian Reserves												
TOTAL, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT	103,367	57,210	46,157	138,518	72,896	65,622	143,673	74,793	68,880	38,306	36.4	5,155

- N11

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 7, Table 7 and Table 9.



TABLE 3.

## URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	POPULATION - 1951 DEFINITION				POPULATION - 1961 AND 1966 DEFINITIONS				PER CENT CHANGE	
	1951		1961		1961		1966		1961/1951	1966/1961
	No. (1)	% (2)	No. (3)	% (4)	No. (5)	% (6)	No. (7)	% (8)	Total (9)	Total (10)
KENORA										
Urban	16,393	41.8	24,754	48.1	24,754	48.1	26,902	49.8	51.0	8.7
Rural	22,819	58.2	26,720	51.9	26,720	51.9	27,093	50.2	17.1	1.4
RAINY RIVER										
Urban	9,386	42.4	17,323	65.3	17,323	65.3	16,913	65.5	84.6	-2.4
Rural	12,746	57.6	9,208	34.7	9,208	34.7	8,903	34.5	-27.8	-3.3
THUNDER BAY										
Urban	79,236	75.2	110,920	80.1	110,920	80.1	115,955	80.7	40.0	4.5
Rural	26,131	24.8	27,598	19.9	27,598	19.9	27,718	19.3	5.6	0.4
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION										
Urban	105,015	63.0	152,997	70.7	152,997	70.7	159,770	71.5	45.7	4.4
Rural	61,696	37.0	63,526	29.3	63,526	29.3	63,714	28.5	3.0	0.3
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO										
Urban	3,375,825	73.4	4,941,928	79.2	4,823,529	77.3	5,593,440	80.4	46.4	16.0
Rural	1,221,717	26.6	1,294,864	20.8	1,412,363	22.7	1,367,430	19.6	6.0	-3.2

## Definitions of Rural and Urban:-

1956: - All cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated, as well as all parts of Census Metropolitan areas were classified as urban, the remainder as rural.

1961 & 1966: - All cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or not where classified as urban, as well as the urbanized fringes of (a) cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, (b) those classified as other major urban areas, and (c) certain smaller cities if the city together with its urbanized fringe was 10,000 population or over. The remainder of the population living outside these urban centres and suburban fringes is classified as rural.

Note: In the case of Northwestern Ontario Region, this change in definition did not result in any change in data.

Source: Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 13.



TABLE 4. a

## RURAL FARM AND RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 AND 1966

	1961 RURAL					1966 RURAL					PER CENT CHANGE		
	Farm		Non-Farm			Farm		Non-Farm			1966/1961		Non-Farm (13)
	Total No. (1)	% of Total (2)	No. (3)	% of Total (4)	% of Total (5)	Total No. (6)	% of Total (7)	No. (8)	% of Total (9)	% of Total (10)	Total (11)	Farm (12)	
KENORA	26,720	1,012	3,8	25,708	96.2	27,093	1,124	4,1	25,969	95.9	1,4	11.1	1.0
RAINY RIVER	9,208	3,349	36.4	5,859	63.6	8,903	3,286	36.9	5,617	63.1	-3.3	-1.9	-4.1
THUNDER BAY	27,598	3,829	13.9	23,769	86.1	27,718	2,952	10.7	24,766	89.3	0.4	-22.9	4.2
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	63,526	8,190	12.9	55,336	87.1	63,714	7,362	11.6	56,352	88.4	0.3	-10.1	1.8
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	1,412,563	505,699	35.8	906,864	64.2	1,367,450	481,695	35.2	885,755	64.8	-3.2	-4.7	-2.3

1A "farm" for census purposes is defined as an agricultural holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more in the previous year. All persons living on such holdings in rural areas are classed as "rural farm" regardless of their occupation.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1966, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), # 92-608, Table 13.





TABLE 4.1

## RURAL FARM AND RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, KENORA DISTRICT, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 AND 1966

	1961 RURAL				1966 RURAL				PER CENT CHANGE			
	Farm <sup>1</sup>		Non-Farm		Farm <sup>1</sup>		Non-Farm		1966/1961		Farm	
	Total No. (1)	% Of Total (2)	Total No. (3)	% Of Total (4)	Total No. (5)	% Of Total (6)	Total No. (7)	% Of Total (8)	Total (11)	% Of Total (12)	Total (13)	% Of Total (14)
<b>TOWNSHIPS</b>												
Barclay I.D. <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	896	22	2,5	97.5	-	-	-	-
Ignace	2,355	107	735	100.0	5	795	100.0	8.2	8.2	-	8.2	-
Jacques	2,357	107	2,430	99.8	2,806	318	11.3	2,488	10.6	197.2	2.4	2.4
McIntyre and Melick	1,119	186	93	83.4	1,106	155	14.0	951	-1.2	-16.7	1.9	1.9
St. Ignace	433	-	433	100.0	504	-	-	504	16.4	-	16.4	-
St. Ignace Narrows I.D.	9,801	719	9,082	92.7	8,864	620	7.0	8,244	-9.6	-13.8	-9.2	-9.2
Unorganized	3,226	-	3,226	100.0	2,011	-	-	2,011	-37.7	-	-37.7	-37.7
Indian Reserves												
<b>PATRICIA PORTION</b>												
<b>TOWNSHIPS</b>												
Balmertown (Rural Part) I.D.	169	-	169	100.0	121	-	-	121	-28.4	-	-28.4	-28.4
Red Lake (Rural Part)	368	-	368	100.0	95	-	-	95	-74.2	-	-74.2	-74.2
Unorganized	8,332	-	8,332	100.0	3,675	9	0.2	3,666	-55.9	-	-56.0	-56.0
Indian Reserves	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,220	-	-	6,220	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL, KENORA DISTRICT</b>	26,720	1,012	3.8	25,708	96.2	27,093	1,124	4.1	25,969	95.9	1.4	11.1

- Nil

n.a. Not available.

1A "farm" for census purposes is defined as an agricultural holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more in the previous year. All persons living on such holdings in rural areas are classed as "rural farm" regardless of their occupation.

2 Incorporated July 1, 1963.

3 Comprised of the townships of Langton, Temple, Sanford and west half of Aubrey.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1961 and 1966, Special Tabulation.



TABLE 4.c

## RURAL FARM AND RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 AND 1966

	1961 RURAL					1966 RURAL					PER CENT CHANGE				
	Farm <sup>1</sup>			Non-Farm		Farm <sup>1</sup>			Non-Farm		1956/1961		1961/1966		
	Total No. (1)	No. (2)	% Of Total (3)	No. (4)	% Of Total (5)	Total No. (6)	No. (7)	% Of Total (8)	No. (9)	% Of Total (10)	Total (11)	Farm (12)	Non-Farm (13)	Total (14)	Non-Farm (15)
TOWNSHIPS															
Alberton <sup>2</sup>	491	186	37.9	305	62.1	642	245	38.2	397	61.8	30.8	31.7	30.2		
Atikokan (Rural Part)	419	-	-	419	100.0	146		-	146	100.0	-65.2	-	-65.2		
Atwood	147	190	45.6	227	54.4	359	178	49.6	181	50.4	-55.2	-6.3	-55.2		
Blue	433	127	88.8	16	11.2	171	178	99.3	181	100.0	-11.2	-8.7	-11.2		
Chapple <sup>3</sup>	1,196	637	53.3	559	46.7	1,101	576	52.0	529	48.0	-71.9	-10.2	-71.9		
Dike	1,196	637	53.3	559	46.7	1,101	576	52.0	529	48.0	-71.9	-10.2	-71.9		
Emo <sup>4</sup>	1,111	368	33.1	743	66.9	1,093	375	34.3	718	65.7	-0.4	37.3	-16.6		
Kingford I. D.	95	65	68.4	30	31.6	82	49	59.8	33	40.2	-1.6	1.9	-3.4		
Langlois <sup>5</sup>	950	609	64.1	341	35.9	924	583	63.1	341	36.9	-13.7	-24.6	10.0		
McCrosen and Towell	306	110	35.9	196	64.1	293	86	29.4	207	70.6	-2.7	-4.3	-		
Morley and Patullo	633	362	57.2	271	42.8	596	367	61.6	229	38.4	-4.2	-21.8	5.6		
Morson	229	36	15.7	193	84.3	185	18	9.7	167	90.3	-5.8	1.4	-15.5		
Worthington	194	115	59.3	79	40.7	148	111	75.0	37	25.0	-19.2	-50.0	-13.5		
Unorganized	1,705	461	27.0	1,244	73.0	1,528	472	30.9	1,056	69.1	-23.7	-3.5	-53.2		
Indian Reserves	1,043	-	-	1,043	100.0	1,404		-	1,404	100.0	-10.4	2.4	-13.1		
TOTAL, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT	9,208	3,349	36.4	5,859	63.6	8,903	3,286	36.9	5,617	63.1	-3.3	-1.9	-4.1		

- N11

1A "farm" for census purposes is defined as an agricultural holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more in the previous year. All persons living on such holdings in rural areas are classed as "rural farm" regardless of their occupation.

2Comprised of the townships of Crozier and Roddick.

3Comprised of the townships of Shenston, Dobie, Mather, Barwick, Roseberry, Tait, Potts and Richardson.

4Comprised of the townships of Aylsworth, Lash and Carpenter.

5Comprised of the townships of Barriss, Devlin and Woodyatt.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1961 and 1966, Special Tabulation.



TABLE 4. d

## RURAL FARM AND RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 AND 1966

	1961 RURAL					1966 RURAL					PER CENT CHANGE				
	Farm <sup>1</sup>			Non-Farm		Farm <sup>1</sup>			Non-Farm		1966/1961				
	Total		% Of		Total	Total		% Of		Total	Farm		Non-Farm		
	No.	(1)	No.	(2)	(3)	No.	(4)	No.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
TOWNSHIPS															
Beardmore I.D. (Rural Part)	262	-	-	-	100.0	262	221	68.4	262	1,060	3	0.3	1,057	99.7	304.6
Comtee	323	102	31.6	-	68.4	221	384	68.9	206	322	116	36.0	206	64.0	-
Dorion I.D.	557	173	31.1	-	68.9	384	260	61.2	394	494	100	20.2	394	79.8	-0.3
Cliffles (Rural Part)	475	165	34.8	-	100.0	260	629	100.0	249	342	93	27.2	249	72.8	-11.3
Manitowish (Rural Part) I.D.	629	-	-	-	-	629	100.0	-	7	169	-	-	169	100.0	-42.2
Murshon I.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-63.2
Nakina I.D. (Rural Part)	892	-	-	-	100.0	892	892	100.0	96	96	-	-	96	100.0	-76.3
Neebing (Rural Part) <sup>2</sup>	2,778	365	13.1	-	86.9	2,413	2,413	100.0	671	671	-	-	671	100.0	-24.8
Nipigon (Rural Part)	513	33	6.4	-	93.6	480	503	67.2	44	4,064	321	7.9	459	92.1	46.3
O'Connor	375	123	32.8	-	67.2	252	672	100.0	102	375	102	27.2	273	72.8	-1.9
Oliver	1,269	509	40.1	-	59.9	760	59.9	-	385	1,274	385	30.2	889	69.8	8.3
Paipoonge	2,145	680	31.7	-	68.3	1,465	2,222	68.3	698	2,222	698	31.4	1,524	68.6	0.4
Red Rock I.D. (Rural Part)	545	34	6.2	-	93.8	511	566	87.4	79	566	79	14.0	487	86.0	3.6
Shuniah (Rural Part) <sup>3</sup>	4,532	572	12.6	-	87.4	3,960	4,378	100.0	463	4,378	463	10.6	3,915	89.4	3.9
Terrace Bay (Rural Part)	112	-	-	-	100.0	112	112	100.0	-	70	-	-	70	100.0	-3.4
Unorganized	9,561	1,073	11.2	-	88.8	8,488	9,004	100.0	546	9,004	546	6.1	8,458	93.9	-37.5
Indian Reserves	2,661	-	-	-	100.0	2,661	2,661	100.0	2	2,121	2	0.1	2,119	99.9	-49.1
TOTAL, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT	27,598	3,829	13.9	-	86.1	23,769	27,718	86.1	2,952	27,718	2,952	10.7	24,766	89.3	-20.4
															0.4
															-22.9
															4.2

- N11

<sup>1</sup>A "farm" for census purposes is defined as an agricultural holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more in the previous year. All persons living on such holdings in rural areas are classed as "rural farm" regardless of their occupation.

<sup>2</sup>Comprised of the townships of Blake, Crooks, Pardee and Neebing.

<sup>3</sup>Comprised of the townships of McIntyre, McGregor and McTavish.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1961 and 1966, Special Tabulation.



TABLE 5.

## POPULATION DENSITY BY DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	1951			1961			1966		
		Total Population No. (2)	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.) (3)	Total Population No. (4)	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.) (5)	Total Population No. (6)	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.) (7)	Total Population No. (6)	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.) (7)	Total Population No. (6)
KENORA										
(excluding Patricia portion)	14,462	29,629	2.0	39,133	2.7	39,765	2.7	39,765	2.7	39,765
(including Patricia portion)	153,220	39,212	0.3	51,474	0.3	53,995	0.4	53,995	0.4	53,995
RAINY RIVER	7,276	22,132	3.0	26,531	3.6	25,816	3.6	25,816	3.6	25,816
THUNDER BAY	42,281	105,367	2.5 <sup>1</sup>	138,518	3.3 <sup>1</sup>	143,673	3.4	143,673	3.4	143,673
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION										
(excluding Patricia portion)	64,019	157,128	2.5	204,182	3.2	209,254	3.3	209,254	3.3	209,254
(including Patricia portion)	202,777	166,711	0.8	216,523	1.1	223,484	1.1	223,484	1.1	223,484
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	344,092	4,597,542	13.4 <sup>1</sup>	6,236,092	18.1	6,960,870	20.2	6,960,870	20.2	6,960,870

Note: 1966 Densities and all Regional Densities calculated by the Ontario Department of Treasury and Economics, Regional Development Branch.

<sup>1</sup>Revised

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 2, Table 2 and Table 9.





TABLE 6.

POPULATION FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY YEARS OF SCHOOLING, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951 AND 1961

		POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER		YEARS OF SCHOOLING				
		Total (1)	Not Attending School <sup>a</sup> (2)	None <sup>b</sup> (3)	1-8 (4)	9-12 (5)	13 + (6)	
KENORA	1951	34,034	27,768	4,537	13,199	8,465	1,567	
	%	-	100.0	16.3	47.5	30.5	5.6	
	1961	44,055	32,482	5,480	13,860	11,104	2,038	
	%	-	100.0	16.9	42.7	34.2	6.3	
% Change 1961/1951		29.4	17.0	20.8	5.0	31.2	30.0	
RAINY RIVER	1951	19,054	14,705	1,326	7,768	4,752	859	
	%	-	100.0	9.0	52.8	32.3	5.8	
	1961	22,923	16,009	1,376	7,142	6,336	1,155	
	%	-	100.0	8.6	44.6	39.6	7.2	
% Change 1961/1951		20.3	8.9	3.8	-8.1	33.3	34.5	
THUNDER BAY	1951	92,497	75,472	5,976	37,220	26,176	6,100	
	%	-	100.0	7.9	49.3	34.7	8.1	
	1961	121,423	89,395	7,349	40,660	33,638	7,748	
	%	-	100.0	8.2	45.5	37.6	8.7	
% Change 1961/1951		31.3	18.4	23.0	9.2	28.5	27.0	
TOTAL, NORTH- WESTERN ONTARIO REGION	1951	145,585	117,945	11,839	58,187	39,393	8,526	
	%	-	100.0	10.0	49.3	33.4	7.2	
	1961	188,401	137,886	14,205	61,662	51,078	10,941	
	%	-	100.0	10.3	44.7	37.0	7.9	
% Change 1961/1951		29.4	16.9	20.0	6.0	29.7	28.3	
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	1951	4,082,820	3,331,421	157,522	1,534,048	1,274,945	364,906	
	%	-	100.0	4.7	46.0	38.3	11.0	
	1961	5,495,899	4,123,114	250,328	1,685,916	1,614,214	572,656	
	%	-	100.0	6.1	40.9	39.2	13.9	
% Change 1961/1951		34.6	23.8	58.9	9.9	26.6	56.9	

- Nil

<sup>a</sup> Includes those attending kindergarten.<sup>b</sup> Includes those now attending kindergarten and those who attended kindergarten only.Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1951 and 1961, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 13.



TOTAL POPULATION  
1961 AND 1966

KENORA	439#	441	RAINY RIVER	
			Mine Centre	88
Atwapiskat	...	121	78	
Bell Lake	96	...	157	
Camp Robinson	129#	155	112	
Central Patricia	332	70	...	
Clearwater Bay	76#	175	...	
Colonade Lake	93	54	6	
Dunovic	332#	...	55	
Dymont	191#	296	342	
Ear Falls	170	191#	188	
Fowler	430	125	235	
Goldpines	68	611	368	
Gumme-Walthof	...	...	98	
Hawk Lake	...	...	107	
Hillock Lake	...	...	114	
Hudson	594	831	82	
Jones Road	...	...	117#	
Laclu	96	34	122	
Longbow Lake	56	63	167	
Madsen	91#	74	136	
Martin	666	566	87	
McIntosh	...	...	173	
McKenzie Island	61	57	68	
Minaki	556	117	86	
Nestor Falls	56	117	203	
North Spirit Lake	161	327	188	
Pickle Lake	207	358	134	
Pickle Crow	...	...	127	
Red Lake Road	...	...	119	
Sinclair Island	...	...	147	
Smith Subdivision	...	...	64	
Starratt-Olsen	...	...	11	
Stout Lake	145	138	118	
Trout Lake	...	175	134	
Umfreville	...	364	55	
Valora	...	...	305	
Wabigoon	...	...	...	
Werner Lake	231	439	...	
Ycliff	...	492	...	
	...	9	...	
	64	...	70	
	...	...	75#	
	...	...	88	
	...	...	48	

apopulation 50 persons or over, 1961 and 1966.

... Not reported separately.

# Revised figure.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1956, Special Bulletin 6009-582, and 1966, Special Bulletin 92-633.



TABLE 8.

## NATURAL POPULATION INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951 TO 1966

	POPULATION		ACTUAL INCREASE			NATURAL INCREASE			NET MIGRATION		
	1951 No. (1)	1961 No. (2)	1966 No. (3)	1966/1951 %a (4)	1966/1961 No. (5)	1966/1961 %b (6)	1966/1951 No. (7)	1966/1961 %b (8)	1966/1951 No. (9)	1966/1961 %b (10)	1966/1961 %b (11)
KENORA	39,212	51,474	53,995	14,783	37.7	2,521	4.9	16,485	42.0	5,719	11.1
RAINY RIVER	22,132	26,531	25,816	3,684	16.6	-715	-2.7	7,862	35.5	2,078	7.8
THUNDER BAY	105,367	138,518	143,673	38,306	36.4	5,155	3.7	34,120	32.4	10,203	7.4
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	166,711	216,523	223,484	56,773	34.1	6,961	3.2	58,467	35.1	18,000	8.3
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	4,597,542	6,236,092	6,960,870	2,363,328	51.4	724,778	11.6	1,441,345	31.4	487,852	7.8

aPer cent of 1951 population.

bPer cent of 1961 population.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Population, 1961 and 1966, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Volume 7.1, Table 2, and Special Tabulation.



TABLE 9.

AVERAGE INCOME PER TAXPAYER, SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION  
AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	AVERAGE INCOME PER TAXPAYER			% CHANGE	
	1951 \$ (1)	1961 \$ (2)	1966 \$ (3)	1966/1951 (4)	1966/1961 (5)
KENORA	3,092	4,254	4,992	61.4	17.3
RAINY RIVER	3,255	4,382	4,826	48.3	10.1
THUNDER BAY	3,090	4,423	5,328	72.4	20.5
Fort William and Port Arthur	3,094	4,343	5,293	71.1	21.9
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	3,163	4,498	5,398	70.7	20.0

Source: Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, Taxation Statistics, 1953, 1963  
and 1968.





TABLE 10.

AVERAGE PERSONAL INCOME BY DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961 AND 1966

	AVERAGE PERSONAL INCOME			% Change 1966/1961
	1961 \$ (1)	1966 \$ (2)	% (3)	
KENORA	3,539	4,141	17.01	
RAINY RIVER	3,666	3,918	6.87	
THUNDER BAY	3,752	4,632	23.45	
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	3,825	4,686	22.51	

Source: Taxation Statistics, Department of National Revenue, Taxation, 1963 and 1968, Table 5 and Table 6.



TABLE 11

PER CAPITA AND PER HOUSEHOLD INCOME, DISTRICTS, SELECTED CITIES, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1961 AND 1966.

		POPULATION ESTIMATES				EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME <sup>c</sup>				DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME <sup>e</sup>							
		Total <sup>a</sup> (000's)		Households <sup>b</sup> (1) as % of Region (3)		Net Dollars <sup>c</sup> (000's)		% Of Region (5)		Per Household <sup>c</sup> \$ (7)		A		B		C	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
KENORA (Including Patricia)																	
1951		39.5	10.4	23.6		52,735		24.6		1,335	5,071	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961		52.0	12.4	23.7		73,960		22.7		1,422	5,965	16.5	20.4	41.6	17.5	4.0	4.0
1966		54.2	13.1	24.1		99,528		22.9		1,836	7,598	13.2	20.4	37.6	17.1	11.7	11.7
% Change 1966/1951		37.2	26.0	24.1		88.7				37.5	49.8						
% Change 1966/1961		4.2	5.6			34.6				29.1	27.4						
Kenora																	
1951		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961		11.0	2.9	5.0		18,616		5.7		1,692	6,419	12.2	17.9	43.2	21.2	5.5	5.5
1966		11.0	3.0	4.9		24,257		5.6		2,205	8,086	9.3	17.6	37.1	20.0	16.0	16.0
% Change 1966/1951		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
% Change 1966/1961		3.4				30.3				30.3	26.0						
RAINY RIVER																	
1951		22.1	5.8	13.2		24,158		11.3		1,093	4,165	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961		26.7	6.7	12.2		37,592		11.6		1,408	5,611	18.4	20.9	39.8	17.4	3.5	3.5
1966		27.0	7.0	11.6		47,976		11.1		1,688	7,269	14.7	20.8	36.7	16.7	11.1	11.1
% Change 1966/1951		22.2	18.8			98.6				53.8	79.5						
% Change 1966/1961		-2.6	-1.5			27.6				31.0	29.5						
THUNDER BAY																	
1951		106.0	27.7	63.2		137,251		64.1		1,295	4,955	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961		140.3	34.7	64.1		213,515		65.7		1,522	6,153	15.6	20.4	42.6	16.5	4.9	4.9
1966		144.6	36.4	64.3		286,280		66.0		1,980	7,865	12.6	20.5	38.0	16.6	12.3	12.3
% Change 1966/1951		36.4	31.4			108.6				52.9	58.7						
% Change 1966/1961		3.1	4.9			34.1				30.1	27.8						
Fort William																	
1951		35.4	9.3	21.1		48,294		22.6		1,364	5,193	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961		45.9	11.7	21.0		72,444		22.3		1,578	6,192	16.2	20.1	43.9	16.5	5.3	5.3
1966		48.1	12.5	21.4		99,418		22.9		2,067	7,953	11.7	20.3	38.5	16.8	12.7	12.7
% Change 1966/1951		35.9	34.4			105.9				51.5	53.1						
% Change 1966/1961		4.8	6.8			37.2				31.0	28.4						
Port Arthur																	
1951		31.2	8.9	18.6		42,209		19.7		1,353	4,743	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961		46.1	12.0	21.1		71,356		22.0		1,568	5,946	16.6	21.4	42.5	14.8	4.7	4.7
1966		49.1	13.0	21.3		94,355		21.7		1,769	6,902	13.4	21.1	38.2	15.7	11.6	11.6
% Change 1966/1951		53.5	39.3			123.3				45.5	60.3						
% Change 1966/1961		3.9	3.3			32.1				27.1	27.8						
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN REGION																	
1951		167.6	43.9	100.0		214,144		100.0		1,278	4,878						
1961		219.0	53.8	100.0		325,067		100.0		1,484	6,042						
1966		224.8	56.1	100.0		433,784		100.0		1,930	7,732						
% Change 1966/1951		34.1	27.8			102.6				51.0	58.5						
% Change 1966/1961		2.6	4.3			33.4				30.1	28.0						
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO																	
1951		4,335.5	1,320.7	6,333,714		1,366		4,796		1,366	4,796	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1961		6,332.0	1,620.9	10,157,578		2,117		6,247		2,117	6,247	17.6	20.9	39.9	15.2	6.4	6.4
1966		7,035.6	1,868.5	14,491,865		2,410		7,370		2,410	7,370	13.7	20.4	36.6	15.7	13.6	13.6
% Change 1966/1951		61.8	24.6	72.3		55.0		35.0		55.0	35.0	30.6	30.6	30.6	13.7	13.7	13.7
% Change 1966/1961		11.1	14.9	46.6				32.0		27.6	27.6						
Not available																	
Population estimated as of December 31 of each year.																	
Includes all persons occupying a house, apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes "separate living quarters", as well as unrelated persons (lodgers, servants, hired hands) who share living quarters; also a person living alone, or a group of unrelated persons sharing the same living quarters.																	
Effective buying income, or disposable income, includes wages, salaries, dividends, entrepreneurial and farm income imputed rentals - less income taxes.																	
Per household income is Net Effective Buying Income divided by Total Households.																	
1959 - 1965: A = \$20,000 - 3,999; B = \$4,000 - 6,999; C = \$8,000 - 9,999; D = \$10,000 and over.																	
1966: A = \$0 - 2,999; B = \$3,000 - 4,999; C = \$5,000 - 7,999; D = \$8,000 - 9,999; E = \$10,000 and over.																	

n.a. Not available

a Population estimated as of December 31 of each year.

b Includes all persons occupying a house, apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes "separate living quarters", as well as unrelated persons (lodgers, etc.) who are not members of the household. Excludes persons living in hotels, motels, and other transient accommodations.

c Effective Buying Income, or disposable income, includes wages, salaries, dividends, entrepreneurial and farm income, imputed rentals - less income taxes.

d Per Capita Income is Net Effective Buying Income divided by Total Population.

e Per Household Income is Net Effective Buying Income divided by Total Households.

f 1959 - 1965: A = \$0 - 2,499; B = \$2,500 - 3,999; C = \$4,000 - 5,999; D = \$6,000 - 7,999; E = \$8,000 - 9,999; F = \$10,000 and over.

g 1966: A = \$0 - 2,199; B = \$2,200 - 3,999; C = \$4,000 - 5,999; D = \$6,000 - 7,999; E = \$8,000 - 9,999; F = \$10,000 and over.

Source: Sales Management Magazine, 1952, 1962 and 1967.



TABLE 12.

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION. 1951 AND 1961

			All Industries	Agri- culture	Forestry	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Quarries and Oil	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Transpor- tation, Communi- cation and Other Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community, Personal Service and Industries	Public Admini- stration and Defence <sup>a</sup>	Industry Stated
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KENORA	1951	No.	13,324	412	1,835	125	1,474	2,462	873	2,089	1,262	128	2,572	n.a.	92
		%	100.0	3.1	13.8	0.9	11.0	18.5	6.5	15.7	9.5	1.0	19.3	-	0.7
	1961	No.	17,071	238	1,321	599	1,587	2,779	1,856	2,629	1,856	228	3,970	642	368
% Change 1961/1951		%	100.0	0.6	7.7	3.5	9.3	16.3	3.1	15.4	10.9	2.1	23.3	3.8	300.0
		%	28.1	-42.2	-28.0	399.2	7.7	12.9	-2.2	25.8	47.1	78.1	25.8	-	-
		%	7.7	1.5	4.8	73		5.1	14.49	705	941	717	82	1,363	n.a.
RAINY RIVER	1951	No.	100.0	15.0	8.2	0.7	8.4	18.6	9.1	12.2	9.3	1.3	1.3	-	1.3
		%	100.0	15.0	8.2	0.7	8.4	18.6	9.1	12.2	9.3	1.3	1.3	-	1.3
	1961	No.	8,580	652	5,765	699	1,044	1,166	1,044	1,336	1,044	139	1,916	640	220
% Change 1961/1951		%	100.0	6.5	5.9	0.8	19.9	13.6	7.1	2.6	12.2	1.6	22.3	4.8	2.6
		%	11.2	-45.5	-0.4	-1.4		-19.5	-13.6	2.4	45.6	69.5	40.4	-	122.2
		%	43.085	1,536	7,043	218		885	8,880	3,039	8,110	5,285	636	6,874	n.a.
THUNDER BAY	1951	No.	100.0	3.6	16.3	0.5	2.1	20.6	7.1	18.8	12.3	1.5	15.9	-	1.3
		%	100.0	3.6	16.3	0.5	2.1	20.6	7.1	18.8	12.3	1.5	15.9	-	1.3
	1961	No.	50,845	967	4,544	240	1,746	8,820	3,652	8,810	7,501	1,033	9,905	2,239	1,388
% Change 1961/1951		%	100.0	1.9	8.9	0.5	3.4	17.4	7.2	17.3	14.8	2.0	19.5	4.4	2.7
		%	18.0	-37.1	-35.5	10.1	97.3	-0.7	20.2	8.6	41.9	62.4	44.1	-	139.7
		%	64.126	3,107	9,356	416		3,010	12,791	4,617	11,140	7,264	846	10,809	n.a.
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	1951	No.	100.0	4.8	14.6	0.7	4.7	19.9	7.2	17.4	11.3	1.3	16.9	-	1.2
		%	100.0	4.8	14.6	0.7	4.7	19.9	7.2	17.4	11.3	1.3	16.9	-	1.2
	1961	No.	76,496	1,837	6,341	911	4,267	12,765	5,115	12,403	10,401	1,400	15,789	3,291	1,976
% Change 1961/1951		%	100.0	2.4	8.3	1.1	5.6	16.7	6.7	20.6	13.6	1.8	20.6	4.3	2.6
		%	19.3	-40.9	-32.2	119.0	41.8	-0.2	10.8	11.3	65.5	65.5	46.1	-	156.6
		%	1,884,941	201,682	23,030	2,259		30,653	615,358	127,694	158,125	267,267	61,728	379,129	n.a.
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	1951	No.	100.0	10.7	1.2	0.1	1.6	32.6	6.8	8.4	14.2	3.3	20.1	-	1.0
		%	100.0	10.7	1.2	0.1	1.6	32.6	6.8	8.4	14.2	3.3	20.1	-	1.0
	1961	No.	2,393,015	168,775	17,935	2,185	42,660	643,284	153,866	195,223	370,540	98,454	181,263	467,127	51,703
% Change 1961/1951		%	100.0	7.0	0.7	0.1	1.8	26.9	6.4	8.2	15.5	4.1	19.5	7.6	20.8
		%	27.0	-16.2	-2.1	-3.3	39.2	4.5	20.7	23.5	38.6	59.5	3.2	-	180.8
		%	27.0	-16.2	-2.1	-3.3	39.2	4.5	20.7	23.5	38.6	59.5	3.2	-	180.8

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

<sup>a</sup>Included in Community, Business and Personal Services for 1951.

n.a. Not available.

- Nil

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Labour Force, 1951 and 1961, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 18 and Table 15.



TABLE 13.

WORKING AGE POPULATION. EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE AND TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951 AND 1961

	1951			1961		
	Population 14 Years Of Age And Over		Labour Force	Population 15 Years Of Age And Over		Labour Force
	No. (1)	% (3)		No. (4)	% (6)	
KENORA	27,422	48.59	13,324	32,372	17,071	52.73
RAINY RIVER	15,033	51.33	7,717	16,359	8,580	52.45
THUNDER BAY	76,687	56.18	43,085	91,585	50,845	55.52
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	119,142	53.82	64,126	140,316	76,496	54.52
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	3,418,502	55.14	1,884,941	4,228,343	2,393,015	56.59

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Labour Force, 1951 and 1961 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 2 and Table 6.





TABLE 14.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951 AND 1961

	1951				1961			
	Population		Participation		Population		Participation	
	14 Years Of Age		Rate		15 Years Of Age		Rate	
	Male No. (1)	Female No. (2)	Male % (3)	Female % (4)	Male No. (5)	Female No. (6)	Male % (7)	Female % (8)
KENORA	15,506	11,916	74.2	15.4	17,570	14,802	76.9	24.5
RAINY RIVER	8,237	6,796	80.7	15.9	8,628	7,731	78.1	24.2
THUNDER BAY	42,582	34,105	85.0	20.4	48,893	42,692	79.4	28.9
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	66,325	52,817	82.0	18.7	75,091	65,225	78.7	27.4
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	1,711,373	1,707,129	84.2	26.1	2,106,048	2,122,295	81.1	32.9

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Labour Force, 1951 and 1961, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Volume V, Table 2 and Volume 3.3, Table 6.



TABLE 15.

LAND AREA, TOTAL FARMLAND, IMPROVED FARMLAND, TOWNSHIPS, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	TOTAL LAND AREA		FARMLAND		% Change		IMPROVED FARMLAND		% Change	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
KENORA										
Barclay I. D.	98,060,800	117,420	74,162	67,043	-42.9	-9.6	28,226	23,770	24,238	-14.1
Ignace	18,086	-	-	855	-	-	-	-	206	-
Jaffray & Melick	79,862	20,005	6,973	6,207	-69.0	-11.0	1,965	2,050	2,050	-45.6
Matheson	71,400	21,435	11,801	12,160	-43.3	3.0	4,687	4,013	4,558	-2.8
St. Louis Narrows I. D.	21,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unorganized	10,590,982	68,927	55,388	47,821	-30.6	-13.7	17,268	17,792	17,424	0.9
RAINY RIVER										
Alberton	4,656,640	312,699	221,826	221,875	29.0	-	90,294	77,209	83,354	-7.7
Atikokan	28,800	12,924	10,152	11,547	-10.7	13.7	4,021	3,289	4,219	-4.9
Atwood	118,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue	37,984	3,190	14,440	11,676	266.0	-19.1	1,882	7,441	6,629	347.3
Chapleau	23,000	15,011	12,347	8,529	-35.2	-28.5	3,900	3,950	4,426	13.5
Dike	143,821	66,051	33,682	42,929	-6.1	25.3	16,113	12,420	13,857	-14.0
Emo	7,680	6,364	24,809	26,455	-26.3	6.6	3,380	3,286	3,899	15.4
Kingsford I. D.	49,402	3,703	3,742	3,678	-57.7	-1.7	10,049	8,580	8,721	-13.2
Marathon	29,060	8,703	33,250	35,709	6.8	7.4	2,088	1,071	1,081	-48.2
Morris & Towell	33,433	33,433	10,506	8,064	-57.4	-23.2	13,855	11,280	13,426	-3.1
Morris & Patallo	44,800	18,917	29,883	26,477	1.4	-11.4	4,261	2,958	3,460	-18.8
Morton	26,310	6,722	1,196	927	-86.2	-22.5	1,458	10,074	10,272	-1.6
Worthington	8,960	8,895	7,504	7,078	-20.4	-5.7	2,610	2,884	3,07	-78.9
Unorganized	3,664,262	71,457	34,338	32,849	-53.9	4.0	16,641	9,660	9,755	-41.5
THUNDER BAY										
Beardmore I. D.	33,581,440	278,156	162,723	146,518	-47.3	-10.0	75,595	59,930	61,958	-18.0
Conmee	35,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorton I. D.	42,240	14,151	7,269	7,011	-50.5	3.5	3,717	2,491	3,019	-18.8
Gillies	61,440	1,484	5,237	4,698	-58.9	-12.0	2,345	1,338	1,516	-35.4
Longlac	22,000	14,002	7,784	5,451	-61.1	-30.0	3,572	2,721	2,357	-34.0
Manitoulin I. D.	80,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nakina I. D.	41,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nipigon	42,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O'Connor	20,390	33,993	18,330	16,219	-52.3	-11.5	8,955	6,891	7,655	-14.7
Oliver	187,008	2,459	1,291	120	-95.1	-90.7	494	277	379	-80.6
Palongue	29,120	13,924	9,152	9,860	-29.2	7.7	4,723	3,748	3,79	-28.5
Red Rock I. D.	48,032	29,395	22,370	19,559	-33.5	-12.6	8,484	8,226	8,226	-1.9
Schreiber	45,798	27,808	25,487	27,962	0.6	7.4	12,859	13,700	17,358	34.8
Shuniah	19,718	2,618	612	567	-78.3	-7.4	471	333	231	-51.0
Terrace Bay	12,512	18,329	19,030	16,939	-7.6	-11.0	5,602	6,756	6,879	22.8
Unorganized	174,003	110,053	46,061	38,132	-65.4	-17.2	22,978	11,525	11,301	-50.8
	25,029,197									

Note: Data on Indian Reserves not available.

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Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Agriculture, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Tables 29 and 16, 28 and 12, 27 and 13.



	<u>1951</u> %	<u>1961</u> %	<u>1966</u> %
	(1)	(2)	(3)
KENORA			
Barclay I. D.	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ignace	-	-	-
Jeffray and Melick	40.2	14.0	12.5
Machin	29.8	16.4	16.9
Sioux Narrows I. D.	-	-	-
Unorganized	0.7	0.5	0.5
RAINY RIVER			
Alberton	6.7	4.8	4.8
Atikokan	44.9	35.3	40.1
Atwood	-	-	-
Blue	8.4	38.0	30.7
Chapple	65.2	53.6	38.3
Dilke	45.9	23.6	29.6
Emo	82.3	74.1	77.2
Kingsford I. D.	71.1	50.5	53.8
Lavallee	37.8	16.2	16.0
McCrosson and Tovell	61.5	61.1	65.6
Morley and Patullo	42.2	23.5	18.0
Morson	57.4	65.8	58.3
Worthington	25.5	4.5	3.5
Unorganized	99.3	83.8	79.0
	2.0	0.9	0.9
THUNDER BAY			
Beardmore I. D.	0.8	0.5	0.4
Comtee	33.5	17.2	16.6
Dorlon I. D.	18.6	8.7	7.6
Gillies	62.5	34.8	24.3
Longlac	-	-	-
Manitouowadge I. D.	-	-	-
Marathon I. D.	-	-	-
Nakina I. D.	-	-	-
Neebing	18.2	9.8	8.7
Nipigon	12.1	6.3	0.6
O'Connor	47.8	31.4	33.9
Oliver	61.2	46.6	40.7
Paipoonge	60.7	55.7	61.1
Red Rock I. D.	13.3	3.1	2.9
Schreiber	-	-	-
Shuniah	10.5	10.9	9.7
Terrace Bay	-	-	-
Unorganized	0.4	0.2	0.2

- Nil

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Agriculture,  
1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 29 and 16,  
28 and 12, 27 and 13.



TABLE 17.

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS			TOTAL AREA OF FARMS		% CHANGE 1966/1951		% CHANGE 1966/1961		Average Area Per Farm (Acres)
	Number (1)	% Of		Area (Acres) (3)	Regional Total (4)	Number Of Farms (5)	Total Area Of Farms (6)	Number Of Farms (7)	Total Area Of Farms (8)	
		Regional (2)	Total (2)							
KENORA	1951	551	14.6	117,420	16.6	-62.6	-42.9	-13.4	-9.6	213.1
	1961	238	12.7	74,162	16.2					311.6
	1966	206	12.9	67,043	15.4					323.5
RAINY RIVER	1951	1,371	36.2	312,699	44.1	-49.2	-29.0	-10.9	-	228.1
	1961	781	41.8	221,826	48.4					284.0
	1966	696	43.6	221,875	51.0					318.8
THUNDER BAY	1951	1,863	49.2	278,156	39.3	-62.7	-47.3	-18.4	-10.0	149.3
	1961	850	45.5	162,723	35.5					191.4
	1966	694	43.5	146,518	31.6					211.1
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	1951	3,785	100.0	708,275	100.0	-57.8	-38.5	-14.6	-5.1	187.1
	1961	1,869	100.0	458,711	100.0					245.4
	1966	1,596	100.0	435,436	100.0					272.8

- N11

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Agriculture, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 16, Table 12 and Table 13.





TABLE 18.

FARM CAPITAL VALUE, DOLLAR VALUE PER ACRE, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	1951			1961			1966			% Change In Total Value 1966/1951			% Change In \$ Value Per Acre 1966/1951		
	Total Value (\$'000's) (1)	\$ Value Per Acre (2)	% Of Total Value Per Acre (3)	Total Value (\$'000's) (4)	\$ Value Per Acre (5)	% Of Total Value Per Acre (6)	Total Value (\$'000's) (7)	\$ Value Per Acre (8)	% Of Total Value Per Acre (9)	1966/1951 (10)	1966/1951 (11)	1966/1951 (12)	1966/1951 (13)	1966/1951 (14)	1966/1951 (15)
KENORA															
Land and Buildings	2,262	19	56	2,724	37	62	3,491	52	65	54.3	28.2	173.7			
Machinery and Equipment	1,061	9	26	1,206	16	27	1,240	18	23	16.9	2.8				
Livestock and Poultry	704	6	18	713	7	11	704	10	12	-7.4	27.1				
TOTAL	4,027	34	100	4,443	60	100	5,383	80	100	33.7	21.2				
RAINY RIVER															
Land and Buildings	4,390	14	45	5,002	22	46	7,326	33	52	66.9	46.5	135.7			
Machinery and Equipment	2,813	24	29	3,032	14	29	3,504	16	26	24.6	15.6				
Livestock and Poultry	2,472	8	26	2,599	12	25	3,208	14	22	29.8	23.4				
TOTAL	9,675	31	100	10,633	48	100	14,038	63	100	45.1	32.0				
THUNDER BAY															
Land and Buildings	7,675	28	58	11,598	71	64	12,111	83	66	57.8	4.4	196.4			
Machinery and Equipment	3,242	12	25	4,030	25	23	4,013	27	21	23.8	-0.4				
Livestock and Poultry	2,349	8	17	2,278	14	13	2,410	16	13	2.6	5.8				
TOTAL	13,266	48	100	17,906	110	100	18,534	126	100	39.7	3.5				
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN REGION															
Land and Buildings	14,327	20	53	19,324	42	58	22,928	53	61	60.0	18.7	150.0			
Machinery and Equipment	7,116	10	26	8,268	18	25	8,757	20	23	23.1	5.9				
Livestock and Poultry	5,525	8	21	5,390	12	17	6,270	14	16	13.5	16.3				
TOTAL	26,968	38	100	32,982	72	100	37,955	87	100	40.7	15.1				

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Agriculture, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Tables 30 and 16, 18 and 12, 22 and 14.



TABLE 19.

COMMERCIAL FARMS CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 AND 1966

			COMMERCIAL FARMS <sup>a</sup>						OTHER FARMS			TOTAL CENSUS FARMS No. (10)
			Value of Agricultural Products Sold						Total Commercial Farms <sup>c</sup> No. (7)	Small Scale Farms <sup>c</sup> No. (8)	Residential and Other Small Farms <sup>d</sup> No. (9)	
			\$2,500- \$5,000 <sup>b</sup>			\$5,000- \$15,000 <sup>b</sup>						
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
KENORA	1961	No.	27	15	40	8	-	3	93	96	49	238
		%	29.0	16.1	43.0	8.6	-	3.2	100.0			
	1966	No.	16	7	32	10	4	2	71	73	62	206
RAINY RIVER		%	22.5	9.9	45.1	14.1	5.6	2.8	100.0			
		*	-40.7	-53.3	-20.0	25.0	-	33.3	-23.7	-24.0	26.5	-13.4
	1961	No.	88	43	56	8	1	1	197	466	118	781
THUNDER BAY		%	44.7	21.8	28.4	4.1	0.5	0.5	100.0			
	1966	No.	92	48	70	19	3	1	233	367	96	696
		%	39.5	20.6	30.0	8.2	1.3	0.4	100.0			
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION		*	4.6	11.6	25.0	137.5	200.0	-	18.3	-21.2	-18.6	-10.9
	1961	No.	77	70	155	51	15	3	371	335	144	850
		%	20.8	18.9	41.8	13.7	4.0	0.8	100.0			
	1966	No.	35	20	109	76	28	10	278	263	153	694
		%	12.6	7.2	39.2	27.3	10.1	3.6	100.0			
		*	-54.6	-71.4	-29.7	49.0	86.7	233.3	-25.1	-21.5	6.3	-18.4
	1961	No.	192	128	251	67	16	7	661	897	311	1,869
		%	29.0	19.4	38.0	10.1	2.4	1.1	100.0			
	1966	No.	143	75	211	105	35	13	582	703	311	1,596
		%	24.6	12.9	36.3	18.0	6.0	2.2	100.0			
		*	-25.5	-41.4	-15.9	56.7	118.8	85.7	-12.0	-21.6	-	-14.6

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

\*Percentage change 1966/1961.

- Nil

<sup>a</sup>Commercial farm defined as a farm whose value of agricultural products sold exceeds \$2,500/annum.<sup>b</sup>Per Cent of total commercial farms.<sup>c</sup>Includes farms whose value of agricultural products sold is less than \$2,500/annum, and institutional farms.<sup>d</sup>Farms whose value of agricultural products sold is less than \$250/annum.Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Agriculture, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 14 and Table 15.



TABLE 20.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	% Of Total Value		% Of Total Value		% Of Total Value		% CHANGE	
	1951 \$ (1)	1951 (2)	1961 \$ (3)	1961 (4)	1966 \$ (5)	1966 (6)	1966/1951 (7)	1966/1961 (8)
<b>KENORA</b>								
Field Crops	98,862	13.5	72,900	10.5	40,200	5.6	-59.3	-44.9
Livestock	105,263	14.4	129,700	18.7	118,850	16.7	12.2	-8.4
Fruits and Vegetables	4,235	0.6	3,070	4.2	1,850	1.7	-40.4	-55.0
Poultry and Eggs	72,800	9.8	84,300	12.4	116,580	16.1	39.0	36.2
Dairy Products	16,875	2.3	264,300	38.4	277,250	39.0	66.1	4.1
Others	284,233	38.9	136,650	19.7	159,570	22.4	-43.9	16.8
TOTAL VALUE	731,517	100.0	692,770	100.0	711,840	100.0	-2.7	2.8
<b>RAINY RIVER</b>								
Field Crops	243,584	15.6	187,070	12.4	79,320	4.6	-67.4	-57.6
Livestock	484,675	31.1	609,180	40.2	882,310	51.4	82.0	44.8
Fruits and Vegetables	3,722	0.2	8,670	0.6	8,400	0.5	125.7	-5.3
Poultry and Eggs	90,447	5.8	83,990	5.5	41,480	2.4	-54.1	-50.6
Dairy Products	357,068	22.9	419,400	27.7	484,680	28.3	35.7	15.6
Others	380,587	24.4	205,830	13.6	219,070	12.8	-6.4	6.4
TOTAL VALUE	1,560,083	100.0	1,514,340	100.0	1,715,260	100.0	10.0	13.3
<b>THUNDER BAY</b>								
Field Crops	258,066	11.7	193,050	6.4	272,120	8.7	5.4	41.0
Livestock	271,672	12.3	294,910	9.7	390,390	12.5	43.7	32.4
Fruits and Vegetables	54,043	2.4	94,180	3.1	130,280	4.2	141.1	38.3
Poultry and Eggs	246,920	11.2	354,440	11.7	349,570	11.2	41.6	-1.4
Dairy Products	922,818	41.7	1,809,380	59.8	1,790,030	57.3	94.0	-1.1
Others	458,527	20.7	279,500	9.2	194,070	6.2	-57.7	-30.6
TOTAL VALUE	2,212,046	100.0	3,025,460	100.0	3,126,660	100.0	41.3	3.3
<b>TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION</b>								
Field Crops	600,512	13.3	453,020	8.7	391,640	7.1	-34.8	-13.5
Livestock	861,000	19.1	1,037,820	19.8	1,391,550	25.1	61.5	34.6
Fruits and Vegetables	10,000	0.2	100,120	2.0	140,060	2.5	125.9	32.0
Poultry and Eggs	409,416	9.1	522,580	10.0	503,640	9.1	23.5	-3.2
Dairy Products	1,446,761	32.1	2,495,080	47.7	2,552,200	46.0	76.4	2.3
Others	1,123,347	24.9	621,980	11.9	572,670	10.3	-49.0	-7.9
TOTAL VALUE	4,503,646	100.0	5,232,570	100.0	5,553,760	100.0	23.3	6.1

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Agriculture, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 28, Table 20, and Table 23.



TABLE 21.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, AND THE REGION AS A PER CENT OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	HORSES AND PONIES			CATTLE			SWINE			SHEEP			PENS AND CHICKENS		
	No. (1)	\$ (2)	No. (3)	\$ (4)	No. (5)	\$ (6)	No. (7)	\$ (8)	No. (9)	\$ (10)	No. (11)	\$ (12)	No. (13)	\$ (14)	No. (15)
KENORA	1951	627	61,470	2,642	554,882	738	29,486	180	5,337	37,744	47,985				
	1961	115	17,710	3,022	440,544	353	9,786	681	10,563	32,568	32,568				
	1966	130	20,450	3,699	570,250	223	9,100	936	16,300	27,227	34,060				
RAINY RIVER	1951	1,650	194,205	10,466	1,950,980	1,603	71,799	6,014	171,900	57,062	67,713				
	1961	1,460	67,160	17,807	2,216,586	1,308	35,130	4,435	130,099	39,994	43,851				
	1966	350	54,850	21,352	3,008,680	907	33,470	5,049	88,480	19,038	21,760				
THUNDER BAY	1951	1,475	184,446	9,985	1,903,331	1,233	50,850	939	26,242	124,885	171,904				
	1961	302	46,206	13,088	2,014,848	1,576	46,011	679	11,269	127,908	151,843				
	1966	292	45,750	13,711	2,157,230	1,585	64,700	456	8,210	98,547	130,770				
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	1951	3,752	440,121	23,093	4,409,193	3,571	152,135	7,133	203,479	219,691	287,602				
	1961	577	131,076	13,512	4,717,778	3,731	99,927	9,795	151,911	198,080	238,102				
	1966	772	121,050	36,762	5,736,200	2,719	107,270	6,463	112,990	144,812	186,590				
REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO	1951	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.9				
	1961	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.4	0.8	1.0				
	1966	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	1.9	0.6	0.7				
	TURKEYS			DUCKS AND GESE			TOTAL								
	No. (11)	\$ (12)	No. (13)	\$ (14)	No. (15)	\$ (16)	No. (17)	\$ (18)	No. (19)	\$ (20)	No. (21)	\$ (22)	No. (23)	\$ (24)	No. (25)
KENORA	1951	272	1,434	212	788	42,415	701,382								
	1961	116	532	298	1,116	34,763	512,639								
	1966	119	560	339	1,230	32,699	651,990								
RAINY RIVER	1951	1,275	6,719	368	1,191	78,438	2,464,307								
	1961	326	1,063	396	998	68,726	2,594,887								
	1966	67	320	199	610	46,962	3,208,170								
THUNDER BAY	1951	1,303	6,867	481	1,433	140,301	2,345,073								
	1961	1,225	3,835	788	800	145,266	2,272,972								
	1966	274	1,290	790	1,910	115,655	2,409,860								
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	1951	2,850	15,020	1,061	3,412	261,154	5,510,962								
	1961	1,967	8,460	982	2,944	248,855	5,385,398								
	1966	460	2,170	1,328	3,750	195,316	6,270,020								
REGION AS A % OF ONTARIO	1951	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8								
	1961	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9								
	1966	x	x	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9								

x Less than 0.05 per cent.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Agriculture, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 21, Table 19 and Table 18.





TABLE 22.

LIVESTOCK INDEX, NUMBER AND VALUE OF SELECTED LIVESTOCK, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	LIVESTOCK INDEX, NUMBERS			LIVESTOCK INDEX, VALUE		
	1951 = 100			1951 = 100		
	1951 (1)	1961 (2)	1966 (3)	1951 (4)	1961 (5)	1966 (6)
<b>KENORA</b>						
Horses and Ponies	100	18	21	100	29	33
Cattle	100	114	140	100	79	103
Swine	100	48	31	100	33	31
Hens and Chickens	100	80	72	100	68	71
Turkeys	100	43	44	100	37	39
<b>RAINY RIVER</b>						
Horses and Ponies	100	28	21	100	35	28
Cattle	100	170	204	100	119	154
Swine	100	82	57	100	49	47
Hens and Chickens	100	70	33	100	65	32
Turkeys	100	26	5	100	16	5
<b>THUNDER BAY</b>						
Horses and Ponies	100	20	20	100	25	25
Cattle	100	131	137	100	106	113
Swine	100	128	129	100	90	127
Hens and Chickens	100	102	79	100	88	76
Turkeys	100	117	21	100	100	19
<b>TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION</b>						
Horses and Ponies	100	23	21	100	30	28
Cattle	100	147	168	100	108	130
Swine	100	91	76	100	60	71
Hens and Chickens	100	90	66	100	79	65
Turkeys	100	69	16	100	56	14

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Agriculture, 1951, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 21, Table 19 and Table 18.



TABLE 23.

IMPROVED FARMLAND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FARMLAND, TOWNSHIPS, DISTRICTS,  
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	1951 %	1961 /	1966 /
	(1)	(2)	(3)
KENORA	24.0	32.1	36.2
Barclay I.D.	-	-	24.1
Ignace	-	-	-
Jaffray & Melick	18.8	28.2	33.0
Machin	21.9	34.0	37.5
Sioux Narrows I.D.	-	-	-
Unorganized	25.1	32.1	36.4
RAINY RIVER	28.9	34.8	37.6
Alberton	31.1	32.4	36.5
Atikokan	-	-	-
Atwood	46.5	51.5	56.8
Blue	26.0	32.0	50.1
Chapple	24.4	36.6	32.6
Dilke	53.5	57.7	65.8
Emo	28.7	34.6	33.0
Kingsford I.D.	24.0	28.6	29.4
Lavallee	41.4	33.9	37.6
McCrosen and Tovell	22.5	28.2	42.9
Morley and Patullo	40.0	33.7	38.8
Morson	21.7	28.1	33.1
Worthington	29.3	38.2	46.9
Unorganized	23.3	28.1	29.5
THUNDER BAY	27.2	36.8	42.3
Beardmore I.D.	-	-	-
Commece	26.3	34.3	43.1
Dorion I.D.	20.5	23.1	22.3
Gillies	25.5	35.0	43.2
Longlac	-	-	-
Manitouwadge I.D.	-	-	-
Marathon I.D.	-	-	-
Nakina I.D.	-	-	-
Neebing	26.3	37.6	47.1
Nipigon	20.1	21.5	65.8
O'Connor	33.9	37.6	34.3
Oliver	33.6	37.5	42.0
Paipoonge	46.2	61.9	62.0
Red Rock I.D.	13.0	54.4	40.7
Schreiber	-	-	-
Shuniah	30.6	35.5	40.6
Terrace Bay	-	-	-
Unorganized	20.9	25.0	29.6

- Nil

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Agriculture, 1951, 1961 and 1966, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Tables 29 and 16, 28 and 12, 27 and 13.



TABLE 24 a.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,  
1961 AND 1966

	1961 \$ (1)	1966 \$ (2)	% Change 1966/1961 (3)
KENORA	18,647,023	19,517,816	4.67
RAINY RIVER	26,062,941	30,577,479	17.32
THUNDER BAY	37,349,650	59,048,132	58.10
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	82,059,614	109,143,427	33.01

Note: Data based upon figures supplied by the Ontario Department  
of Mines.

Source: Ontario Department of Treasury and Economics, Regional  
Development Branch.



TABLE 24 b.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE, METALLICS AND STRUCTURAL MATERIALS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 AND 1966

	1961		1966	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>METALLICS</b>				
Cadmium.....lbs.	-	-	135,658	349,997
Copper.....lbs.	59,409,325	17,341,582	70,918,180	31,842,263
Gold.....troy oz.	642,030	22,766,384	469,833	17,717,403
Iron Ore.....short tons	2,510,035	26,011,272	2,979,607	29,896,231
Lead.....lbs.	1,617,204	165,117	3,725,904	556,650
Nickel.....lbs.	-	-	4,054,060	3,474,329
Silver.....troy oz.	2,032,358	1,915,701	2,936,185	4,107,722
Zinc.....lbs.	103,874,146	13,077,755	124,664,629	18,824,358
TOTAL		81,277,811		106,768,953
<b>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS</b>				
Clay Products.....*	*	104,168	*	145,316
Sand and Gravel.....tons	921,831	677,543	1,017,151	966,333
Stone:				
Granite and Trap.....tons	-	-	627,736	569,635
Limestone.....tons	-	-	362,114	463,060
TOTAL		781,711		2,144,344
TOTAL**		82,059,522**		108,913,297**

\*No common measure.

\*\*Excludes a small amount of quartz in 1961 and sulphur in 1966 (non-metallics) which may not be divulged.

Source: original figures - Ontario Department of Mines; regional figures - Ontario Department of Treasury and Economics.





TABLE 25.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS BY TOTAL AND TYPE IN 1957, 1961 AND 1966 FOR NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPALITIES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER IN 1966

	1957					1961						
	Residential \$'000's (1)	Industrial \$'000's (2)	Commercial \$'000's (3)	Institutional And Government \$'000's (4)	Total Value \$'000's (5)	Residential \$'000's (7)	Industrial \$'000's (8)	Commercial \$'000's (9)	Institutional And Government \$'000's (10)	Other \$'000's (11)	Total Value \$'000's (12)	
KENORA	1,400	295	318	653	-	2,666	1,791	522	483	1,859	-	4,655
DRYDEN	568	257	158	295	-	1,278	1,154	511	273	3	-	1,941
Kenora (Town)	738	33	98	358	-	1,227	584	11	174	1,556	-	2,325
RAINY RIVER	486	355	91	239	2	1,173	400	17	216	1,529	7	2,169
FORT FRANCES	486	355	91	239	2	1,173	400	17	216	1,529	7	2,169
THUNDER BAY	7,495	2,492	1,557	1,337	-	12,881	7,439	5,491	2,070	5,234	-	20,234
FORT WILLIAM	3,111	163	875	620	-	5,569	2,953	16	587	750	-	4,306
Port Arthur	3,569	2,310	661	564	-	7,104	3,751	5,396	1,361	3,397	-	13,905
Shuniah	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	337	64	41	-	-	442
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	9,381	3,142	1,966	2,229	2	16,720	9,630	6,030	2,769	8,622	7	27,058

	1966					1966				
	Residential \$'000's (13)	Industrial \$'000's (14)	Commercial \$'000's (15)	Institutional And Government \$'000's (16)	Total Value \$'000's (17)	Residential \$'000's (13)	Industrial \$'000's (14)	Commercial \$'000's (15)	Institutional And Government \$'000's (16)	Total Value \$'000's (17)
KENORA	1,212	118	452	390	2,172					
DRYDEN	654	60	114	67	895					
Kenora (Town)	327	43	252	288	910					
RAINY RIVER	642	38	248	221	1,149					
FORT FRANCES	435	38	169	168	810					
THUNDER BAY	8,029	893	3,722	10,791	23,435					
FORT WILLIAM	3,178	570	1,244	6,443	11,435					
Port Arthur	3,812	220	2,255	4,037	10,324					
Shuniah	334	20	97	14	465					
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	9,883	1,049	4,422	11,402	26,756					

- Nil

n.a. Not available.

Sources: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Housing and Building Permits Section Special Tabulation 1968.  
Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Building Permits, 1957, 1961 and 1966 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1958, 1962 and 1967).



TABLE 26 a.

## PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961 TO 1966

	Establish- ments No.	Production And Related Workers			MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				Working Owners And Partners				TOTAL ACTIVITY		
		Number (2)	Hours Paid \$'000 (3)	Wages \$'000 (4)	Cost of Fuel And Electricity \$'000 (5)	Materials And Supplies Used \$'000 (6)	Value of Ship- ments Of Goods Of Own Manufacture \$'000 (7)		Value Added - Manufacturing Activity \$'000 (8)	Number (9)	Withdrawals \$'000 (10)	Total Employees Number (11)	Salaries And Wages \$'000 (12)	Value Added \$'000 (13)	
							Value of Ship- ments Of Goods Of Own Manufacture \$'000 (7)								
KENORA & RAINY RIVER	1961	77	2,627	12,535	5,075	39,032	79,391	35,473	43	109	3,350	16,328	37,791		
	1962	78	2,738	13,068	5,411	39,688	83,805	39,067	46	140	3,417	16,728	40,894		
	1963	75	2,827	13,581	5,531	38,721	87,112	42,583	46	144	3,535	17,939	44,179		
	1964	77	2,851	14,513	6,175	46,326	97,267	45,073	46	142	3,534	18,462	46,672		
	1965	76	2,966	6,423	6,366	46,396	101,023	48,028	43	133	3,727	19,861	49,666		
	1966	73	2,945	6,590	6,722	53,638	113,885	53,405	42	135	3,749	23,110	55,464		
THUNDER BAY	1961	152	5,686	12,042	11,375	86,621	178,978	80,411	100	322	7,152	35,135	81,104		
	1962	149	5,964	12,529	11,940	93,447	192,970	89,659	100	366	7,569	37,747	90,877		
	1963	147	6,047	12,760	11,982	96,363	205,642	95,931	101	371	7,656	38,834	96,778		
	1964	136	6,362	13,290	13,013	100,499	216,360	104,033	85	329	7,958	40,924	104,980		
	1965	128	6,855	14,255	13,782	120,308	244,271	110,892	77	336	8,508	45,250	112,475		
	1966	127	7,427	15,732	41,762	138,253	272,459	119,291	66	305	9,387	54,585	119,990		
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	1961	229	8,313	17,728	16,450	125,653	258,369	115,884	143	431	10,502	51,463	118,895		
	1962	227	8,702	18,410	17,351	133,135	276,775	128,726	146	506	10,986	54,475	131,771		
	1963	222	8,714	18,886	17,513	135,084	292,754	138,514	147	515	11,191	56,773	140,957		
	1964	213	9,213	19,483	19,188	146,825	313,627	149,106	131	471	11,192	59,386	150,957		
	1965	204	9,821	20,678	20,448	166,704	345,294	158,920	128	469	12,235	65,111	162,161		
	1966	200	10,372	22,322	59,902	21,942	386,344	172,696	108	440	13,136	77,695	175,454		

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1964, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1964), Section G, Geographical Distribution  
Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Preliminary Bulletin, 1966.



Table 26 b.  
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1965

	Establish- ments No.	Production And Related Workers				MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				TOTAL ACTIVITY					
		Number '000	Hours Paid '000	Man- Wages '000	Cost Of Electricity '000	Cost Of Fuel And Materials Used '000	Value Of Ship- ments Of Goods Manufactured '000	Value Added - Manufacturing Activity '000	Working Owners And Partners Withdrawals		Total Employees Salaries And Wages				
									Number '000	Number '000	Number '000	Number '000			
													(1)	(2)	(3)
WOOD INDUSTRIES															
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27	423	880	1,744	160	3,382	7,116	3,166	17	30	464	2,004	3,294		
Other	10	366	822	1,710	144	7,717	7,717	3,526	8	30	418	1,915	3,565		
TOTAL	37	809	1,703	3,454	304	7,861	14,833	6,692	25	59	882	3,919	6,859		
METAL FABRICATING INDUSTRIES															
	15	302	628	1,581	71	2,710	5,689	2,969	7	42	377	2,042	3,818		
FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES															
Dairy Factories	14	87	189	374	206	3,968	6,402	2,223	1	...	331	1,502	2,357		
Meat Packing	30	163	331	563	123	1,672	3,558	1,762	26	108	327	1,216	1,893		
Soft Drink Manufacturers	15	60	124	215	57	725	1,993	1,215	7	28	136	542	1,240		
Other	13	375	794	1,858	483	21,755	28,828	6,343	5	...	472	2,353	6,375		
TOTAL	72	685	1,439	3,011	881	28,119	40,782	11,543	39	155	1,266	5,613	11,856		
PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES															
	12	6,794	13,279	34,565	18,071	97,992	233,285	117,145	-	7,465	42,788	118,843	118,843		
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES															
Publishing and Printing	10	205	437	1,012	63	564	3,561	3,003	5	22	338	1,573	2,989		
Other	8	27	56	116	5	131	451	315	7	27	40	178	315		
TOTAL	18	232	493	1,125	68	674	4,012	3,318	12	49	378	1,751	3,304		
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES															
Signs and Displays	4	10	19	34	5	42	164	110	3	15	14	49	127		
Other	6	17	36	60	2	34	136	101	6	47	7	26	107		
TOTAL	10	17	36	60	7	76	300	211	9	62	21	75	234		
OTHER MAJOR GROUPS															
	40	1,482	3,100	6,647	765	29,270	46,395	17,043	28	102	1,846	8,924	17,227		
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES															
	204	9,821	20,678	50,423	20,148	166,704	345,294	158,920	120	469	12,235	65,111	162,141		

... Confidential

- Nil

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Tabulation.



RETAIL TRADE, SALES, PER CAPITA SALES, STORES AND EMPLOYEES, DISTRICTS AND INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER, 1951, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

	SALES				PER CAPITA SALES			
	1951	1961	1966	% Change	1951	1961	1966	% Change
	\$000's (1)	\$000's (2)	\$000's (3)	1961/1951 (4)	\$ (7)	\$ (8)	\$ (9)	1961/1951 (10)
<b>KENORA</b>								
Dryden	25,992.2	46,523.2	59,967.6	79.0	663	904	1,111	22.9
Kenora	9,431.0	10,608.6	14,156.5	89.1	2,136	1,852	2,103	-13.3
	9,914.6	17,122.7	22,994.0	72.7	1,140	1,570	2,036	29.7
								78.6
<b>RAINY RIVER</b>								
Port Frances	15,176.1	23,204.9	30,133.5	52.9	686	875	1,167	33.4
	9,122.4	12,078.1	15,645.0	32.4	1,135	1,274	1,643	29.0
								44.8
<b>THUNDER BAY</b>								
Fort William	80,312.1	134,552.2	166,964.2	74.1	762	971	1,162	19.7
Fort Arthur	29,031.8	46,630.6	55,847.8	60.6	831	1,031	1,158	12.3
	33,165.3	57,004.5	74,447.3	71.9	1,064	1,259	1,540	22.3
<b>TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION</b>								
	121,480.4	204,280.3	257,065.3	68.2	729	944	1,150	21.8
<b>TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO</b>								
	3,666,371.4	6,206,684.5	8,634,073.7	69.3	797	995	1,240	24.6
								55.6
<b>EMPLOYEES</b>								
	STORES				EMPLOYEES			
	1951	1961	1966	% Change	1951*	1961	1966	% Change
	No. (13)	No. (14)	No. (15)	1961/1951 (16)	No. (19)	No. (20)	No. (21)	1961/1951 (22)
<b>KENORA</b>								
Dryden	330	407	407	23.3	1,162	1,370	17.9	73.5
Kenora	34	60	60	76.5	75	321	185	12.8
	94	103	107	9.6	486	548	62	12.8
<b>RAINY RIVER</b>								
Port Frances	223	250	220	7.3	613	676	10.3	2.2
	102	101	88	-1.0	364	372	2.2	2.2
<b>THUNDER BAY</b>								
Fort William	890	1,027	963	15.4	3,931	4,822	22.7	8.2
Fort Arthur	318	368	332	15.7	1,724	1,866	8.2	4.4
	303	331	310	9.2	1,498	2,098	40.1	2.3
<b>TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION</b>								
	1,453	1,684	1,590	15.9	5,706	6,868	20.4	13.4
<b>TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO</b>								
	45,077	52,157	51,119	15.7	187,819	233,563	24.4	24.4

- N11

\*All data (column 19) adjusted to allow for changes in Standard Industrial Classification between 1951 and 1961.

Classification changes, 1951 to 1961.

Restaurants, caterers, cocktail lounges, taverns, dressmakers - from Retail to Service.

Automotive repair shops (several kinds), radio and T.V. repair shops, jewelry repair and engraving, bicycle repair - from Service to Retail.

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Retail Trade, 1951 and 1961 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 8, and Tables 4 and 6.

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Advance Bulletin of Retail Trade, 1966.

Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Unpublished data on Retail Trade, 1966.





TABLE 28.

WHOLESALE TRADE, SALES, PER CAPITA SALES, LOCATIONS AND EMPLOYEES, DISTRICTS AND INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	SALES			PER CAPITA SALES			LOCATIONS			EMPLOYEES		
	1951*	1961	% Change	1951	1961	% Change	1951	1961	% Change	1951**	1961	% Change
	\$000's	\$000's	1961/1951	\$	\$	1961/1951	No.	No.	1961/1951	No.	No.	1961/1951
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
KENORA	10,968.2	15,313.1	39.6	280	297	6.1	62	62	-	213	220	3.3
Dryden	n.a.	5,167.6	n.a.	n.a.	902	n.a.	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.	61	n.a.
Kenora	5,628.2	5,914.8	5.1	647	542	-16.2	n.a.	21	n.a.	103	106	2.9
RAINY RIVER	5,930.8	8,458.5	42.6	268	319	19.0	38	42	10.5	84	131	56.0
Fort Francis	4,023.0	4,004.1	-0.5	500	422	-15.6	n.a.	13	n.a.	68	51	-25.0
THUNDER BAY	91,700.7	100,711.2	9.8	870	727	-16.4	178	199	11.8	2,068	1,695	-18.0
Fort William	62,070.7	62,194.2	0.2	1,778	1,706	-4.0	n.a.	87	n.a.	1,176	923	-21.5
Port Arthur	26,869.9	31,739.8	18.1	862	701	-18.7	n.a.	65	n.a.	851	671	-21.2
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	108,599.7	124,482.8	14.6	651	575	-11.7	278	303	9.0	2,365	2,046	-13.5
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	4,647,484.0	6,126,188.8	31.8	1,011	982	-2.9	8,333	10,105	21.3	71,391	90,346	26.6

n.a. Not available.

\*Data (column 1) for incorporated places of 5,000 population and over, have been adjusted by the Regional Development Research Section to allow for changes in Standard Industrial Classification between 1951 and 1961.

\*\*All data (column 10) adjusted to allow for changes in Standard Industrial Classification between 1951 and 1961.

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Classification changes 1951 to 1961: Lumber and building material dealers, farm implement dealers, feed stores, farm supply stores, harness shops - from retail to wholesale.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Wholesale Trade, 1951 and 1961 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 5, Table 7 and Table 8.



TABLE 29.

SERVICE TRADES, RECEIPTS, PER CAPITA RECEIPTS, LOCATIONS AND EMPLOYEES, DISTRICTS AND INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	RECEIPTS			PER CAPITA RECEIPTS			LOCATIONS			EMPLOYEES		
	1951	1961	% Change	1951	1961	% Change	1951	1961	% Change	1951*	1961	% Change
	\$000's (1)	\$000's (2)	1961/1951 (3)	\$ (4)	\$ (5)	1961/1951 (6)	No. (7)	No. (8)	1961/1951 (9)	No. (10)	No. (11)	1961/1951 (12)
KENORA	6,208.1	13,388.9	115.7	158	260	64.6	317	558	76.0	1,105	883	-20.1
Dryden	713.7	1,382.5	93.7	272	241	-11.4	25	34	36.0	101	154	52.5
Kemora	1,877.4	3,552.1	89.2	216	326	50.9	63	104	65.1	329	355	7.9
RAINY RIVER	2,400.3	4,131.1	72.1	108	156	44.4	111	194	74.8	332	375	13.0
Fort Francis	1,192.7	1,780.4	49.3	148	188	27.0	50	62	24.0	191	185	-3.1
THUNDER BAY	12,395.2	22,678.2	83.0	118	164	39.0	468	697	48.9	1,936	2,537	31.2
Fort William	4,325.9	7,848.4	81.4	124	174	40.3	160	225	40.6	769	939	25.6
Fort Arthur	4,181.3	8,319.0	99.0	134	184	37.3	156	225	44.2	722	947	31.2
TOTAL, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION	21,003.6	40,198.2	91.4	126	186	47.6	896	1,449	61.7	3,371	3,795	12.6
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	573,292.9	1,175,641.8	105.1	125	189	51.2	22,126	32,014	44.7	91,392	125,263	37.1

\*All data (column 10) adjusted to allow for changes in Standard Industrial Classification between 1951 and 1961.

Classification changes 1951 to 1961

Restaurant, cafeterias, canteens, hotel lounges, taverns, dressmakers - from retail to service.

Automotive electric shops (several kinds), radio and T.V. repair shops, jewellery repair and engraving, bicycle repair - from service to retail.

Dental laboratories, electro-plating, machine shops, upholstery shops - from service to manufacturing.

Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Service Trades, 1951 and 1961 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer), Table 23, Table 31 and Table 33.















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